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# THE CHINA PRESS

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## RUMANIAN TREATY HARSHLY BERATED EVEN IN GERMANY

### Speakers In Reichstag And Newspapers Call It Mailed Fist

### DEMAND REVISION

### Whole Eastern Policy Is Roundly Denounced By Deputies

### WARNING IS GIVEN

### Head Of Center Party Says It Cannot Sanction Action In Ukraine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—There is considerable criticism in Germany and Austria concerning the peace signed at Bucharest.

The Leipziger Volks-Zeitung describes it as a pure mailed fist treaty containing open annexations and concealed war indemnities in the shape of economic promises as burdensome as money indemnities.

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt exhorts Germany to be more moderate in her eastern treaties. It warns Austria against considering the Treaty of Bucharest a reconciliation and thinks Rumania only concluded it because she must and because she hopes it will be completely reversed at the Peace Conference.

**Severe Criticism In Reichstag**

Further light is thrown on the doings of the Germans in the former Russian territories by an animated debate in the Reichstag.

Herr Noske, a Socialist Deputy, after pointing out that the Government has hitherto refused to state why the German troops are advancing in the Crimea, referred to the regime of violence in Esthonia and Livonia, where the censorship is suppressing the truth. He condemned the military domination of Poland and the plan to force the Finns to accept a German prince and he revealed the bargaining which has taken place between Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia regarding the distribution of ducal crowns.

Herr Haase, an Independent Socialist, asked why the Russians are still treated as enemy aliens.

The most significant attack on the policy of the Government came from Herr Erzberger, the leader of the Center Party, who said: "Today we have a German military dictatorship in the Ukraine under Hetman Skoropadski, who is unable to gain the support of the Ukraine Ministers." He proceeded to tell how the Rada was suppressed by a German officer entering and calling out: "Hands up in the name of the German Government."

**Center Party Repudiates Policy**

Herr Erzberger finally declared that the Center Party was unable any longer to accept responsibility for such a policy.

The Frankfurter Zeitung commenting on the treaty of peace signed with Rumania remarks: "It is a peace concluded according to tradition between victor and vanquished."

How much this criticism is justified appears from telegrams received in Berlin giving details of the supplementary treaty concluded between Germany and Rumania. Rumania renounces indemnities for the damage caused by Germany and undertakes to refund the money paid for such damage. On the other hand, Germans who suffered damage in Rumanian territory are to be recompensed. Moreover Rumania must indemnify neutrals in Rumania for damage done by the Germans. A commission of one-third each of Rumanians, Germans and neutrals will decide the amount of compensation. All treaties and agreements existing before the war are to be restored and Germans in the service of Rumanians before the war who were dismissed are to be restored to their full rank and salary. A significant clause is that compelling Rumania to grant amnesty to Germans for their political conduct or military conduct based upon political grounds during the war. Finally the German

(Continued on Page 8)

## *Germans Belittle Success Of British Raia At Ostend*

### But Photographs Show Vindictive Is Lying Between Piers Inside Entrance To Harbor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—It is fully realised that the German High Command has many good reasons for denying the unquestionable success of the Ostend affair. However, in view of the German communique issued yesterday, it is worth while emphasising that there is no shadow of doubt about the position of the Vindictive, which lies at an angle of 40 degrees between the piers and about 200 yards inside the entrance. This has been confirmed by photographs.

It is interesting to note that the German public only now is beginning to know that something serious really happened at Zeebrugge on April 23, the High Command having taken great pains to conceal the fact that two cruisers filled with concrete block the Canal there. The recent flamboyant announcement of the bestowal of various honors on the Zeebrugge Command was undoubtedly a brave effort to finally dispel the widespread doubts in Germany that that enterprise was really, according to the German communique on April 24, "frustrated."

It is stated in Dover that Admiral Sir Roger Keyes decided that the cruiser Vindictive should be handled by the crew told off for the Brilliant, which, with the Sirius previously tried to block Ostend, but an engineer-commander, petty officer and four artificers, who served on the Vindictive at Zeebrugge, claimed the right and were allowed to remain.

The noble end of the cruiser Vindictive is acclaimed by the papers as securing her a place in history for her association in two of the most heroic deeds in the annals of the Navy. It is declared that Admiral Lord Nelson never did anything finer and, if his ship the Victory is the cathedral of the navy, the Vindictive is the twentieth century witness of its fighting spirit.

The occasion is taken to pay a tribute to the skill and devotion with which the navy has secured the triumph of sea-power in a manner which has no precedent in the history of war. Deeds as intrepid and skilful as those now applauded are done every day and night but the veil concealing the work of the navy is rarely lifted.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's prediction that the submarine menace would be ended by August is now recalled in connection not merely with the exploits at Zeebrugge and Ostend but also with the closing of the North Sea from Norway to the Orkneys by the greatest mine-field ever laid. Millions of mines and money have been devoted to this North Sea barrage, which the Germans will only be able to evade if they use Norwegian waters. The completion of this mine-field and the operations on the Belgian coast are regarded as one of the most important naval undertakings of the war and confidence is felt that this aggressive policy will be further extended.

The papers state that when the cruiser Vindictive was approaching Ostend Harbor the officers, owing to the heavy fire of the shore batteries, went into the conning-tower but when the time came to sink the ship they returned to the deck to see the operation carried out.

The German official account mentions that the British developed an artificial fog at Zeebrugge simultaneously with the attack at Ostend, probably to distract the attention of the Germans.

It is noteworthy that, while the German official account contends that the Vindictive was sunk outside the Harbor, the account of a so-called eye-witness published in Berlin admits that the Vindictive struck the jetty.

## *Germans Give Up Line Opposite Americans*

### *Village And Trenches Evacuated By Enemy In Luneville Sector*

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 12, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The American troops in the Luneville sector have found that the Germans have abandoned the village of Ancer-Villers and also trenches elsewhere.

Prisoners said that the German losses in the recent fight at Seicheprey were officially returned as six hundred, which is three times the number of casualties claimed by Berlin to have been inflicted on the Americans.

## ITALIANS HOLD GAINS MADE AT MONTE CORNO

### Austrians Claim Counter-Attack Regained Position But Rome Denies It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 13.—An official communique reports:

After an intense bombardment on the night of the 11th, the enemy attacked our new positions at Monte Corno. The attack was arrested by our fire and we counter-attacked and obliged the enemy to retire with heavy losses.

London, May 12.—(by wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

Our counter-attack threw out the Italian troops who penetrated our advanced position at Monte Corno.

London, May 12.—Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy states that Monte Corno, mentioned in the Italian communique yesterday, is 5,000 feet high. It formed a useful observatory for the Austrian artillery and commanded the Italian trenches at Monte Trappola.

## *German Troops Rushed From Russia To France*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, May 4, (delayed).—Refugees from Riga state that a great number of German troops have recently been hurried to the West front.

## *Japan Reassures As To Demands On China*

### *New Arrangement Only To Protect Far East Against Germany, It Says*

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, May 13.—For the purpose of appeasing the Chinese students opposing the military convention between China and Japan, whereby it is alleged the former is reduced to the position of a Protectorate, an official statement says that it is true that a new arrangement is in course of negotiation between the Governments of China and Japan, but it is solely for the purpose of guarding against the intrusion of the German menace in the Far East. It is premature to publish the provisions of the new arrangement but anything reporting its aim and purpose other than the above mentioned is entirely erroneous, the new arrangement being simply and solely for the purpose of protecting the peace of the Far East against the German menace in view of Russia's collapse. Chinese students are earnestly advised to remain peaceful, trusting to the authorities of both Governments.

This statement is expected to have a good effect.

## *U.S. Rubber Imports Held To 25,000 Tons*

### *Shipment Restricted From Overseas For Period Between May 8 And July 31*

The American Consulate-General has received telegraphic instruction to the effect that during the period from May 8, to July 31, 1918, the imports of crude rubber from overseas into the United States are to be restricted to a total of 25,000 tons.

During the period mentioned no consular invoices covering crude rubber will be certified unless they contain the number of the required United States Import License.

### *The Weather*

Misty and gloomy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.1 and the minimum 55.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 73 and 55.2.

## American Soldiers In Dug-Out On The Lorraine Front

Three American soldiers at entrance to their dug-out on the Lorraine front. These dug-outs are built in the fighting trenches and used as a protection during bombardments.

## U-BOATS STILL GAINING, SAYS GERMAN MINISTER

### Sinkings Ahead Of Allies' Shipbuilding, Is Claim; Denied By French Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 12.—In the Reichstag yesterday, introducing the Naval Estimates, Admiral von Capelle declared that the report was [illegible] April of unrestricted submarining were again favorable. Naturally losses had occurred, but the increase of submarines exceeded the losses. Submarinism was more and more developing into a struggle between submarine action and the construction of ships and, up to the present, the monthly figures of destruction continued to be several times as large as the figures of new construction.

He asserted that British shipbuilding results fell from 161,000 tons in March to 111,000 tons in April, or, reckoned in ships, from thirty-two to twenty-two. America has built little. Her building was far below expectations and, even if it increased, America herself would use up the increase. There was every reason to regard submarines with trust and confidence.

Referring to the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George on April 9, that even if the war on land was lost the naval war would still be far from ending. Admiral von Capelle said: "We must wait and see whether the British people makes this threat its own. If it does our submarines must continue to do their duty and success, assuredly, will not fail them. So far as the other requirements of the army and navy admit, our entire war industry will be placed at the service of submarine construction."

Other speakers emphasised that the Reichstag unanimously favored unrestricted submarine warfare.

Paris, May 12.—M. Georges Leygues, the French Minister of the Navy, has just made a statement upon the decline of the submarine war.

"The German Government realises it but is making a great effort to conceal the truth from the Reichstag. The number of ships sunk each month has fallen below 40,000 tons since November, 1917, and has continued to fall since. According to the Germans, the tonnage destroyed appears as 630,000 tons in March, 1918, and 60,000 tons in April. The real figures are quite different since the actual tonnage destroyed effectively in March was 338,660 tons and in April 268,704 tons.

"On the other hand, the number of submarines destroyed has increased progressively since January in such proportions that the effectiveness of the German squadrons cannot be maintained to the smallest numerical standard and that the number destroyed each month in January, February and March was superior to the number of submarines constructed each month, and in April the number destroyed was equal to the number destroyed during the three preceding months."

## *U.S. Army In France To Be Kept Intact For Decisive Blow*

### *Canadian Report Says British And French Are Confident Of Stopping Drive Alone*

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Ottawa, Canada, May 12, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The British War Cabinet [illegible] to have decided to [illegible] seas as an integral force until it attains a powerful size for a decisive stroke, as the Allies meanwhile will certainly be able to hold the Germans while the latter waste themselves in a futile offensive, with most of the French reserves still unused. It is stated that the enemy's reserves have nearly reached complete exhaustion.

San Diego, May 12, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The London Times, commenting on the parade of the American troops, said this peaceful invasion fulfilled the forecasts of historians and made cheap even the dreams of idealists. It adds: "Londoners must have been reminded of another civilian army, war-worn now, which we owe to the genius of Lord Kitchener. Except for two officers none of the contingent which took part in yesterday's parade was a soldier when the United States entered the war. If we can boast of our miracle, America can equally. Actual experience with these troops will soon prove to Germany that they have acquired the aptitude which Kitchener's volunteers demonstrated."

## *Counter-Revolution Is Raising Its Head, Is Warning By Lenin*

### *Reactionaries Using Lack Of Food As Weapon Against Soviets, He Says*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, May 11.—Lenin has telegraphed to all the food organisations demanding immediate help in view of the catastrophic position in Petrograd. He says: "The counter-revolution is raising its head and turning the discontent of the starving masses against the Soviet authority."

## *Austrian Emperor At German Headquarters*

### *Goes Accompanied By Minister For Foreign Affairs And Chief Of Staff*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 12.—The Emperor Karl, accompanied by Baron Burian, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General von Arz, the Chief of Staff, has gone to German headquarters.

## ANOTHER £7,000,000 ADDED TO TANK WEEK TOTALS

### Subscriptions Still Coming In As Campaign Draws To Close; £422,205 Now Paid

Race days, while cutting down the duration of the banking day materially, have no power to stop the advance of the pugnacious British Tank. Subscriptions to British war loans went ahead again yesterday to the [illegible] of over £7,000 and the paid in totals at 11 a.m. were £422,205.

Today is the last day of the slightly expanded Tank Week and it is believed that it will bring out a rush of final subscriptions. The outcome of today's races may also have the effect of adding a big delayed subscription—if fortune smiles on some patriotic Briton or Ally and the Champions go his, or her, way.

Following is the bank report up to yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China .... | £64,360 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation .... | £235,750 |
| International Banking Corporation ..... | £25,500 |
| Mercantile Bank of India.... | £16,450 |
| Direct Remittance by T/T and D/D through London Office ..... | £17,850 |
| China and Japan War Savings Association ..... | £59,265 |
| China and Japan War Saving Association by sterling cheques and drafts sent to London for collection ..... | £3,030 |
| | £422,205 |

## *U.S. Restricts Exports To Allied Countries*

### *Approval Of Shipments Required In Order To Economise On Tonnage*

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 12, Via Cavite and Koukaza.—The War Trade Board has announced regulations which become effective from May 15, restricting exports to England, France, Italy and Belgium. The approval of shipments by the representatives of these countries will be required from the 15th onwards. It is announced that the purpose is "to save tonnage and to prevent the consumption of materials in unexportable manufactures."

## *Tea Served Today At Woman's Exchange*

Today's tea at the American Woman's Exchange, across from the Race Course, will be served by the following hostesses: Mrs. Ed. Everett, Mrs. Sague, Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Whitham, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Page. The Misses Sague, Everett and Blair will assist.

Patrons are reminded that whenever the Red Cross flag flies before the Shop tea is being served.

## WHOLE ALLIED LINE WAITS FOR ENEMY TO RESUME DRIVE

### Entente Armies, Now Unified, In Expectancy For Next Attack

### FOCH IS PREPARED

### No Chance For Germans To Succeed In Any Surprise Operations

### LOCAL FIGHTING

### Minor Advances Made By French And British At Various Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—A condition of modified activity and expectation prevails at the moment along the greater part of the front. Generalissimo Foch's army is now absolutely unified, without distinction of nationality, and, fully acquainted with all the tactical methods of the Germans, is prepared to meet new attacks. Any German surprise operation is improbable but it is felt the enemy must soon make another effort to reach the objectives for which he set out on March 21 and which he has not attained.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There have been mutual artillery actions at some points north and south of the Avre.

Detachments of our troops penetrated the German lines north of Momeny, in Lorraine, and brought back prisoners.

**Enemy Attack Meets Reverse**

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been a fairly violent bombardment west of Mailly-Raineval. A German attack against our positions northwest of Orvillers-Sorel met with a complete reverse. Our fire inflicted serious losses on the enemy and we took some prisoners.

There has been a lively artillery contest on the right of the Meuse in the Caurieres Wood-Les Chambrettes sector.

The official communique issued last evening reported:

There has been a fairly lively artillery duel south of the Avre. Our bombing aeroplanes on the 10th and 11th dropped 7,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on enemy railway stations, depots and cantonments at Noyon, Chauny and Flavy-le-Martes. Several fires were started.

Our chasing aeroplanes brought down two and badly damaged eight German machines on the 10th.

**Successes For Allies**

London, May 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

There have been hostile artillery bombardments in the valley of the Somme and Albert sectors and between Locon and Nieppe Forest.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday morning:

In a successful local operation yesterday the French improved their positions northward of Kemmel village and tooks over 100 prisoners.

We repulsed a raid near the Ypres-Comines Canal.

During the night our patrols took prisoners and a machine-gun in the neighborhood of Meteren.

The enemy artillery was active in the Ancre sector, southward of Albert, against our forward positions eastward of Loos and southward of Voormezeele.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

There has been nothing except reciprocal artillery actions.

Aviation—Mist interfered with air work yesterday.

We brought down one enemy machine. Two British machines are missing.

It has been ascertained that three further enemy machines were brought down on the 10th in ad-

dition to the eight already reported.

A German official communique reports:

We arrested in our lines an attack northward of Kemmel.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday:

The weather is grey and cheerless on most of the battlefront.

**Germans Behind Schedule**

The enemy has fallen considerably behind his amended timetable. In a diary found on a captured German officer is an entry stating that a certain attack planned near Albert had been abandoned because the second naval division had broken into Albert and indulged in wholesale riot. The diary added that the division had been dealt with for disorderly behavior and pillage.

The same diary contains a running lament upon the havoc wrought by our airmen, punctuated by many casualty lists caused by their bombs.

The completed casualty returns now available show that the statements made by the German wireless regarding our losses in the early days of the offensive were grossly exaggerated. The 56th Division, which the German wireless stated had been almost completely wiped out, lost in killed, wounded and prisoners forty-three officers and 1,425 men.

The French troops operating along the gully of the Wyverbeek, running southward of Dickebusch Lake to the eastern foot of Mount Kemmel, have had considerable success.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, dealing with the recapture by the French of the Park of Grisvesnes, mentioned in the official communique of the 10th, says that the French had retained the southern end of the Park and the Chateau of Grisvesnes through the battles in April, but the Germans established themselves in the northern end of the Park and held a ridge commanding two valleys with the roads running along them which were their main means of access to the Park.

**Take Prisoners On Ridge**

The French captured the whole ridge, with 280 prisoners and sixty machine-guns, with very small loss, within a quarter of an hour before the formidable German artillery and machine-gun defenses could come into play.

It is unlikely that the Germans will attempt a further push towards Amiens along the valley of the Luce. They have more to gain by capturing Esclainvillers Plateaux and so avoid the marshes which form a natural barrier before Amiens.

Along the line of the Avre the enemy is organised for defense. His batteries are extraordinarily close to his front-line, which consists of a chain of organised shell-craters with only one line of trenches. The enemy has dug himself in between Montdidier and Noyon and has already formed lines of defense.

## *Kwangtung Minister Placed Under Arrest*

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Canton, May 13.—Under instructions from Tang Chi-yao the Military Governor of Yunnan, General Mu Yung-hsien, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, has arrested General Chang Kai-yu, the Minister of War, for insubordination and other charges.

## *New German Demands Made On Ukraine*

### *Peace Delegation In Parleys With Russia Must Be Reconstituted, Says Berlin*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Moscow, May 9.—Germany has informed the Commissary for Foreign Affairs that in view of the change of Government in the Ukraine the peace delegation of the Ukraine must be radically reconstituted and Kieff, not Kursk, must be the scene of the pourparlers.

## READING ON ALLIED UNITY

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Washington, May 12.—Lord Reading, addressing the National Press Club, paid a tribute to America's swift and unhesitating response to the call of the Allies. He praised the efforts of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and said that India had proved her devotion by her attitude in the present crisis, the Germans' efforts to start disaffection in India having failed.

The British Empire and the United States were each based upon keeping the sovereign authority of the country as the sanctuary of liberty founded on justice and right. Together they would proceed, determined that their system should prevail and that there should be no room in the world for military despotism.

## AMERICANS IN FRANCE PROOF U-BOAT IS BEATEN

### Men And Huge Supplies Shows Futility Of Submarines, Says Labor Leader

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, May 13.—Mr. Wilson, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, interviewed on his return from the front, remarked the most conclusive evidence we have seen of the failure of the enemy submarine campaign is the huge American army in France and the hundreds of thousand of tons of stores brought across the Atlantic. These vast munitions of war stand as irrefutable proof of the protective power of the British and American navies. Less than twelve months have passed since General Pershing with fifty men landed in France. The developments since then are little short of miraculous.

"We were amazed with the work of the super-man of the British and American armies. Everywhere among the American troops is a feeling of absolute confidence in their power to withstand successfully any offensive launched against them. Their spirit, like that of the British and French troops, is wonderful."

Paris, May 11.—The leader of the American Labor Delegates, interviewed after visiting the front, said: "We will tell our countrymen of the German iniquities we saw here and the magnificent resistance of the British and French soldiers and they will understand how impossible it is to meet German socialists during the war. This decision, which has been adopted by all our organisations, will be strengthened and become an unwavering resolve to crush German militarism.

## *British Mine-Sweeper Torpedoed And Sunk*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, May 12.—The Admiralty announces that a mine-sweeping sloop was torpedoed and sunk on the 6th. Two officers and thirteen men are missing.

## *To Press Claim For Kiangkwan Damages*

The board of directors of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company at a meeting yesterday decided to send Mr. Yang Shih-chi, chairman of the board, to Peking to represent the company in its claim for damages sustained at the sinking of the Kiangkwan recently by the gunboat Chutai near Hankow. The Ministry of Communications has rejected the demand by the company for Tls. 1,200,000 as damages.

## ABSTINENCE LEAGUE HAS ANNUAL MEETING

### Collects $102 For Red Cross And Hears Pleasing Program At Union Church

A collection of $102 for Red Cross funds was made last night at the annual meeting and social evening of the Men's Total Abstinence League, held in the Union Church hall. The business meeting was brief, the report showing a membership of 90 in the society and a balance on hand in the treasury. The retiring Committee was re-elected with power to add new members to replace several who are resigning. Names of the committee will be announced later. A particularly colorful and attractive decorative scheme involving the flags of the Allied nations, arranged by Miss H. C. Bowser and Mr. W. A. B. Leach, gave the hall a partriotic air. Refreshments were served and the following pleasing program was given:

PART 1.

Song.....Mr. W. J. Haynes
Pianoforte Solo.....Mrs. E. J. Malpas
Song.....Mrs. F. Rawlinson
Recitation.....Miss Angus
Song.....Mr. F. W. Gill
Song.....Mrs. Neil Mathieson

PART 2.

Collection for Red Cross Funds.
Song.....Mrs. F. Rawlinson
Pianoforte solo.....Mrs. E. J. Malpas
Song.....Mr. F. W. Gill
Recitation.....Miss Angus
Song.....Mrs. Neil Mathieson
Song.....Mrs. W. J. Haynes

## TRENCHARD ACCEPTS POST

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, May 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that General Trenchard had accepted the command of a very important part of the British Air-Force in France.

## *General Shaw Takes Command In Ireland*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, May 13.—General Shaw, the successor of General Sir Bryan Mahon, has arrived in Dublin.

## *Hero Of Ostend Raid Was Well Known Here*

### *Commodore Lynes Spent Two Years In East As Commander Of The Cadmus*

In connection with the daring naval operations which have succeeded in practically caging that German nest, the name of Commodore Hubert Lynes, who directed the venture, will recall to many people here the stay which the naval officer made in Shanghai. Commodore Lynes was in this port or in the vicinity for two years and made many friends here, following his coming out in 1910 to take charge of the Cadmus. His name should not be confounded with that of Captain Lyne, who was in command of the Kinsha and who rose from the lower deck for meritorious service in the Boxer trouble.

Commodore Lynes is one of the greatest gunnery experts in the British navy and is also well known as an ornithologist. He is the inventor of some shell-proof armor plating which was accepted by the Government and he has already made his name familiar in naval records in various ways. He came out from England in the P. & O. Palawan in 1910 in company with Commander Veale to take charge of the Cadmus and Clio respectively. Captain Veale was killed early in the war as many people will remember. Commodore Lynes is now 44 years of age and is a keen athlete, playing every game known to the British navy. He is a Welshman.

## MYSTERIOUS FIRES NUMEROUS IN GERMANY

### Municipal Granary And Forest In Westphalia Burned Down As Latest Instances

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, May 12.—Outbreaks of mysterious and destructive fires in Germany continue. The latest instances are the destruction of the Berlin Municipal Granary, containing one thousand tons of cereals, and also the burning of 15,000 acres of forest near Oestrup, in Westphalia.

## BOLSHEVIKI RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

### Sukhomlinoff Among Those Freed In Celebration Of May Day

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Moscow, May 2, (delayed).—In celebration of May Day, many political and criminal prisoners have been released, including General Sukhomlinoff, the former Minister of War, and other ministers of the Romanoff and Kerensky regimes, except those charged with high treason and embezzlement.

### *Obituary*

**Lord Courtney, P. C.**

*Reuter's Service*

London, May 13.—The death is announced of Lord Courtney, P. C.


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**SHANGHAI.**


## BRITAIN WILL REVISE COMMERCIAL TREATIES

### Will Renounce Trade Conventions With Most-Favored-Nation Clauses

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, May 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that in view of the probable shortage of raw-materials after the war and the necessity of providing for the requirements of the Empire and the Allies, the Government intended, in a similar manner to the French Government, to denounce all commercial conventions containing a general clause about most-favored nations.

## *May 30 Is Proclaimed Day Of Prayer In U.S.*

**(American Wireless To Reuters)**

Washington, May 12, Via Cavite and Koukaza.—President Wilson, proclaiming May 30, as a day of prayer, wrote in part.

"Fellow citizens of all faiths and creed: To beseech God to give victory to our Allies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those that take council on the war and steadfastness to our people to make personal sacrifices in support of what is just and true."

## NEW DUTCH ORIENTAL LINE

**(American Wireless To Reuters)**

Oakland, California, May 12, Via Cavite and Koukaza.—This city expects to be the terminal headquarters of the Gold $15,000,000 Van Ommeren Corporation, which is proposing to use its Dutch steamers in the American trade, commencing with six vessels of 6,000 to 11,000 tons which will run between Pacific and Oriental ports.

### *Unclaimed Cablegrams*

**Eastern Extension Co.**

May 7, Hongkong. Laokingyu S. Kiukiang Road.
„ 8, Singapore. Lco Matsubara Telephone No. 3646.
„ 9, Roma. Lco Theodoli Customs.
„ 11, Rangoon. Loc Hadka care Hadiy.
„ 13, Rangoon. Lco Sadka c/o Saduo.

## *Students Hear Talk On Life In South Seas*

### *Mr. E. A. Thwing Tells American School Pupils Of Recent Trip*

Mr. Edward Waite Thwing, secretary of the International Reform Bureau, Peking, who reached Shanghai from Singapore Monday following a trip through the South Sea Islands, gave a talk before the students of the American School yesterday. He spoke of the life in the Southern Seas and told of work done in stopping gambling and opium using in Sumatra among Chinese and natives. Mr. Thwing visited the mountain tribes in Battok Land, Sumatra, and spoke of the mission work which has changed them from a people who ate the first missionaries sent to them to a community of 100,000 Christians. He also told of sights in Java and Siam. Mr. Thwing left for Japan yesterday.


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| End of | | Interest at 4% |
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| 1st year..... | $36.50 | $1.47 |
| 2nd „ ..... | 74.47 | 3.00 |
| 3rd „ ..... | 113.98 | 4.60 |
| 4th „ ..... | 155.08 | 6.26 |
| 5th „ ..... | 197.84 | 7.99 |
| 6th „ ..... | 242.33 | 9.78 |
| 7th „ ..... | 288.61 | 11.65 |
| 8th „ ..... | 336.77 | 13.60 |
| 9th „ ..... | 386.87 | 15.62 |
| 10th „ ..... | 438.00 | 17.73 |
| 11th „ ..... | 493.23 | 19.92 |
| 12th „ ..... | 549.65 | 22.20 |
| 13th „ ..... | 608.35 | 34.57 |
| 14th „ ..... | 668.43 | 27.04 |
| 15th „ ..... | 732.97 | 29.61 |
| 16th „ ..... | 799.08 | 32.28 |
| 17th „ ..... | 867.86 | 35.06 |
| 18th „ ..... | 939.42 | 37.95 |
| 19th „ ..... | 1,013.87 | 40.96 |
| 20th „ ..... | 1,091.33 | .... |

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than Tls. 500 a month should have a savings account.

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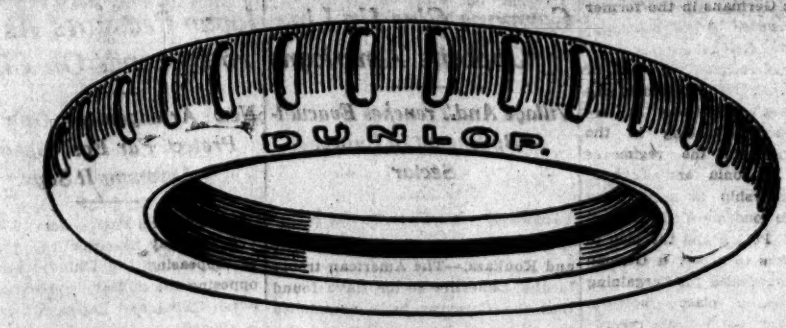

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# NEW MEMORIAL CHURCH DEDICATED NEXT SUNDAY

## Four-Day Ceremony Planned For House Of Worship In Northern District

The dedication of the Ella M. Stewart Memorial Church, situated at 10 North Szechuen Road Extension, will take place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in a service conducted in Chinese. Another service, in English, will be held in the evening for the benefit of resident English-speaking Chinese and foreign friends.

Dedication week, from Sunday to Thursday, inclusive, will consist of other meetings to be held every afternoon in Chinese and every evening in English. For each gathering special music is being arranged and in each a number of both Chinese and foreign friends will participate. On Monday receptions will be given to adult friends and on Tuesday afternoon a reception especially to young people. These will be followed, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, by evangelistic services for men and women, in Chinese, at separate hours.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings are to be set apart for messages in English on subjects of vital interest. The Rev. M. B. Birrel, chairman of the C. and M. A. of Central China Conference, Wuchang, and the Rev. James Smith of Wuhu have kindly consented to come as the special speakers for the week. A cordial invitation to be present at these services is extended by the Rev. J. Woodberry to all foreign friends of the Mission.

# REBATE CLAIM DENIED IN NETHERLANDS COURT

## Action Of Burkill And Sons Against H. W. Toussaint For Freight Fees Dismissed

By a judgment handed down in the Netherlands Consular Court the claim of A. R. Burkill and Sons made against Mr. H. W. Toussaint for return of rebates on freight shipped for the former through the latter's arrangement has been dismissed. The plaintiffs are also required to indemnify the defendant for costs mounting to 98.25 guilders and to pay other costs of the action, amounting to 215 guilders, Netherland currency and Mex. $19.40.

The contention of the plaintiff firm was that Mr. Toussaint obtained rebates from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Messageries Maritimes on shipments made for them through freight space which he was able to secure. Most of the cargo was shipped on behalf of the plaintiffs as agents for principals in Europe and the claim was that the principals were entitled to the rebates.

The Court held that Mr. Toussaint, who received five Tales per ton for securing the space, could not be considered as a freight broker, nor as a freight clerk and that the plaintiffs had not produced valid argument in support of their claim. The defendant was enabled to book space through an introduction which he secured and if the steamship company discovered that the goods were the property of the plaintiffs or their principals they would accept no more shipments. In view of these circumstances, the defendant was acting as an independent merchant. The court points out that there were several ways in which the plaintiffs might have avoided the trouble with the defendant, but that they did not take advantage of them.

The court was composed of Messieurs J. H. de Reus, Consul-General for the Netherlands, president; and B. G. Wijnberg and R. A. Kreulen, Assessors.

# EVEN CABINET IN DARK ON JAPAN AGREEMENT

## Only Small Group Of Military Men Knows Subject Of Sino-Japanese Negotiations

*(From Our Own Correspondent)*

Peking, May 11.—The discussion of the Japanese suggestions and the proposed agreement to be based upon them gets hotter and hotter, and people are beginning to ask why the press is allowed to comment so freely on the matter. At the same time the rumors of Baron Hayashi's recall, at a very early date, accumulate; and there are not wanting those who see a connection between the two sets of circumstances.

The negotiations between the Japanese military commissioners continue, in the absence of Baron Hayashi. It is even suggested that Baron Hayashi is deliberately absent from Peking at this time so as to indicate that not only are the negotiations themselves of comparatively trifling significance capable of being carried on by mere military subordinates, but as they chiefly concern military matters they are of little interest to him, a diplomatic official, and therefore should have little concern for the Chinese Foreign Office. In any case, the Chinese Foreign Office is still studiously ignored, except for very occasional face-saving reference thereto of trifling details.

Public opinion here does not grow any easier on the matter. As to the details of the negotiations taking place, practically nothing is ascertainable, but there is a general agreement that in one form or another they cover the ground of Group V of 1915, and this belief is not lessened by the principal reason given both by the Japanese and by the Chinese authorities for the negotiations, namely, that they are undertaken solely in order that the two countries may be prepared for joint action in the north. This excuse is fast disappearing. It becomes more and more certain that Japan will not be called upon to intervene in Siberia, that she will not be asked to do so by the Allied Powers, at any rate; and that she will hardly take upon herself such interference even under the most plausible excuse; and even if she should China would be very unwise to join her in the absence of a direct request from the Allied Powers. The reasons for the negotiations are therefore gradually ceasing to exist and it is naturally being asked why the negotiations themselves should continue. A great deal is being made of this point by some of the vernacular papers, and as yet no answer has been forthcoming from the group of Government organs except that preparations must be made even for the most unlikely event.

The possible recall of Baron Hayashi is also being eagerly discussed. It is stated in certain Japanese quarters that Baron Goto had hardly assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs than he decided on the recall of Baron Hayashi, but was overruled by his colleagues, who pointed out that a change of minister at this time would be regarded as an indication of a change of policy. Baron Hayashi has therefore been retained for the present, but as his ideas and those of Baron Goto are said to be incompatible his recall at an early date is predicted, and that early date is expected to coincide pretty closely with the signature of an agreement on the termination of the present negotiations. Official Japanese circles poohpooh the idea of Baron Hayashi's recall; but then they poohpooh everything; they were even inclined to poohpooh the possibility of the present negotiations when first your correspondent inquired about them, although the negotiations were at that time actually on foot.

In the meantime, published details as to the various changes made from day to day in the paragraphs and clauses and subclauses of the provisional agreements are absolutely worthless. They all come from the best and most reliable sources, and they are mutually contradictory and destructive. The negotiations themselves are being conducted with the greatest reticence, and an air of mystery and conspiracy is being deliberately created about them. Nobody outside the small group of Japanese military commissioners and diplomatic officials engaged in the negotiations and the small military clique on the Chinese side really knows anything about them. Even members of the Chinese Cabinet are in very complete ignorance of anything except the barest generalities.

## *News Brevities*

The accidental death of Captain E. T. Young, for 18 years in the Chinese Customs service, has been learned here. Captain Young was with the B. E. F. in France when he met with a motor car accident and died at the General Hospital No. 7 in St. Omer on March 14.

* * *

All the women connected with American Red Cross work in Shanghai are to meet at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, at 10.30 a.m. Saturday when a group picture will be taken.

* * *

Three of the four hawkers shot and wounded in the recent hawkers riot were convicted yesterday at the Mixed Court before American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Kwan. One drew a sentence of four years' imprisonment, another was given six months while the third received one month's penal servitude.

* * *

A former employe of Mr. W. G. Brown, charged by his master with the larceny of various articles of clothing and jewelry, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court.

* * *

Through an oversight the name of Mr. J. E. Watson was omitted in the report of the Masonic funeral of the late Mr. J. M. Darrah. Mr. Watson took a prominent part in the Service as Orator both in the chapel and at the graveside. Mr. J. S. Dolan was the Master of Ceremonies, and Dr. C. F. Fondey presided at the organ.

* * *

Mr. George H. Corse, Jr., well known in the Far East as former passenger agent for American transcontinental railway lines, has resigned as Foreign Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific, precedent to the abolition of that position, according to word received here. He is now Traffic Manager for G. Amsinck and Co., Inc., No. 6 Hanover Street, New York City. Amsinck and Co. formerly confined their operations to Mexico and Central and South America, but their business is now world-wide.

* * *

A tea in honor of the members of the various committees of the Chinese Red Cross workers will be given next Saturday at 3.30 p.m. by Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sague. Several addresses will be given.

* * *

The following names were inadvertently omitted and should be added to the list of members of the International Committee for the American Red Cross drive which is to begin May 20: Messrs. N. Denegri, G. A. Bena, L. Deco' Orv and C. Bedoin.

* * *

Mr. L. E. Williams, chief auditor of the Bureau of Public Works of the Philippine Islands, leaves Shanghai today for Japan.

# MR. KYLE'S CAPTORS THREATENING AGAIN

## Dissatisfied With Military Posts Offered Them And May Make More Trouble

**China Press Correspondence**

Yencheng, Honan, May 10.—A rather unfortunate sequel to the Kyle case seems to have developed, and it may involve serious consequences. The three bandits who gave themselves up to the government at Wuyang, and were to receive commissions in the Chinese Army, were called by the Wuyang magistrate to receive their new positions. They were offered only ordinary posts in the ranks, and so refused to accept. Whilst they hold freedom passports issued by General Cheng, and duly sealed by the Tuchun, it appears these men have no intention of becoming law abiding citizens of the Republic and I fear will be an increased menace to both Chinese and foreigners.

One bandit named Cheng Kuo-tung, assisted Messrs. Purcell and Wu in their escape and has for some time been living in Yencheng. He was pardoned, and received a good monetary reward from the Siems-Carey Railway Company; and when General Cheng passed through was given his freedom passport. This man aspired to a "Ying Chang" (Captain of 500 soldiers), and the lowest position he was willing to occupy was that of Lien Chang (100 men).

I personally asked the General what he could or would do for this man and the General said he might either go home and follow a peaceful occupation, or else enter his service as an ordinary soldier.

I left Cheng Kuo-tung with the General, hoping never to see him again but he turned up the next day; very angry with the General. He had refused to go to Kaifeng with him, and told me he had no intention of going back to his previous business. I told him he had acted foolishly, but I could do nothing more for him. He then said it would have been better for him had he still been in the hills a robber, and not have helped Purcell to escape.

He left me in a great rage. In duty-bound for our own safety and lest this man became a menace to the whole community, I reported the case to the city magistrate and told him to "keep an eye on Cheng Kuo-tung." The Government, however, is very lax, and I do not think the official has taken any precautions whatever.

Two days ago the ex-bandit came to me saying he was in a bad way. His wife, family and goods had been taken by his old gang and they were now seeking his life. I told him he was reaping what he had sown. How many times in bygone days has he done this to his fellows! But of course he could not see the reasonableness of this, and went on to implore me to find him a situation. At length I told him I had only one course open to me, and that was to hand him over to the police.

Surely the Government should take things a lot more seriously. Brigandage is rife. Ever day we hear of people being taken for ransom, and villages pillaged. Last week robbers went to a walled village 30 li west of Yencheng and demanded Tls. 2,400; and received the sum immediately. Cannot THE CHINA PRESS commence same agitation that will result in awakening the government to its sense of duty? It is unsafe to go about at all now, and whilst the officials offer soldier escorts to European travellers, one is safer without the presence of such as the government provides at present.


# The Chinese Benevolent Association

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Benevolent Fund Ticket

**$60,000.00**

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 10th June, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $1.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

**Prices for whole tickets $10.00.**

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | First Prize | | $60,000 |
| 1 | Second Prize | | 20,000 |
| 1 | Third Prize | | 10,000 |
| 2 | Fourth Prize | $5,000 each | 10,000 |
| 5 | Fifth Prize | 1,000 „ | 5,000 |
| 10 | Sixth Prize | 500 „ | 5,000 |
| 20 | Seventh Prize | 200 „ | 4,000 |
| 100 | Eighth Prize | 100 „ | 10,000 |
| 800 | Ninth Prize | 50 „ | 40,000 |
| 2 each | approximate to the First Prize | 500 „ | 1,000 |
| 2 each | approximate to the Second Prize | 200 „ | 400 |
| 2 each | approximate to the Third Prize | 100 „ | 200 |
| 4 each | approximate to the Fourth Prize | 50 „ | 200 |
| 499 | for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of First Prize | 30 „ | 14,970 |
| 499 | for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Second Prize | 25 „ | 12,475 |
| 499 | for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Third Prize | 20 „ | 9,980 |
| 2,447 | drawn tickets | Total | $203,225 |

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN,
Chairman.

17902



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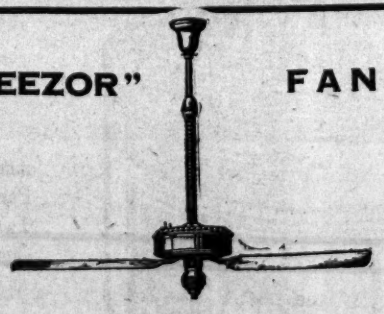

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*The Cigarette with the Pedigree*

Virginia 25th Nov. 1759

Sir,

Sometime this Week I expect to get on board the Lucy for your House, Fifty Hogsheads Tob.o of my own and Dr. Parke Custis's, which please to Insure in the usual manner — I shall also by the same Ship send you ten or twelve Hhds more if I can get them on board in time, but this I believe will be impracticable if Capt.n Talmen uses that dispatch in loading which he now has in his Power to do

I am Sir, Your Most Obed.t Hble.t

My Goods & Capt.n Yates are arrived in James River and I thank you for your diligence in sending them

G.o Washington

Rob.t Cary & Co.y

Facsimile of letter from George Washington November 25th 1759

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND.

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# U. S. TO GIVE ENEMY BIG SURPRISE SOON, DECLARES GEORGE

## Coming Few Weeks, Announces Premier At Luncheon In London To Celebrate Our Entry Into War

## KING GEORGE CONFIDENT AS AMERICANS ARRIVE

## He Says Our Troops Are Daily Taking Their Places In Battle Line—Millions Are Ready If Needed, Asserts Page

London, April 6.—Premier Lloyd George telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London today, on the occasion of a luncheon given at the Mansion House to celebrate America's entry into the war:

"The decision of the American people that it was their duty to join in the great struggle of free peoples against the attempt of overweening despotism to establish its own universal dominion by military power was one of the most momentous events in history.

"During the past year they have been bending all their energies to the work of preparation. During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Charles A. Hanson, the Lord Mayor of London, read to the guests at the luncheon a telegram he had sent to King George and the latter's reply. The Lord Mayor's message was:

"I respectfully offer to your gracious Majesty my assurance of deep, sincere esteem and regard, with profound gratitude for all that you have done and the doing in the interests of the Allies to secure victory and a lasting peace, to which we look forward with unfailing confidence."

The King replied:

**King George's Message**

"The message received from you, my Lord Mayor, and your distinguished guests assembled to celebrate the entry of the United States into the war, greatly touched me. Pray convey to all my grateful thanks for their generous sentiments whereto it gives expression. American troops are daily taking their place in the battle line, and this increases even more than ever the confidence with which we patiently look forward to the ultimate victory of our united efforts in defense of the rights and liberties of civilisation."

The Lord Mayor also received a message from Lord Northcliffe, who declared Americans were coming in thousands, hundreds of thousands and millions, if necessary, to make victory certain.

Foreign Secretary Balfour, in proposing a toast commemorating the entry of the United States into the war, said that, at this moment, among those fighting for the Allied cause was any community to be found which more clearly understood what were the issues at stake, or was more firmly determined to see those issues brought to a successful conclusion than the United States.

**Balfour's Faith In Russia**

He asked if anything could be more painful than the use to which President Wilson's declaration of policy had been put by the Central Powers, saying that all their statesmen who had praised the principles expressed by the President had, at the very moment, when they came to be carried out, cynically violated them without reproach by their own people.

After declaring that all the boundary lines the Central Powers had drawn in the east had been made in violation of ethnological and national principles, in order to sow the seeds of future dissensions so that the Central Powers might work their will of those peoples, Mr. Balfour said:

"We cannot make war by rhetoric or secure peace by fine phrases. Our Russian friends are beginning to learn that truth."

He said the present leaders of Russia really believed they could bring an end to the war by appealing to the better instincts of peoples or sections of peoples of the enemy powers, and added:

"I am one of those who have an undying faith in the Russian people, and I look forward to the time when they will be not only independent and united, but free. Every assistance we can give them in that painful upward struggle will be given."

It was impossible, he declared, to exaggerate the services America was rendering and the sacrifice she was making freely by temporarily waiving her ambitions for a great National Army by brigading troops with the British and French.

**Page Voices Gratitude**

Ambassador Page, in behalf of America, expressed the great appreciation of Americans for the remembrance of the anniversary and the many kindnesses and help which the Americans had received at the hands of the British since their entry into the war. He said:

"You earnestly welcomed our troops and the constant stream of them which since has poured through this kingdom has been met by innumerable kindnesses. Your Government has thrown open all doors to helpful formation and has dealt with us as it deals with its own people."

He referred to the British naval patrol "risking the lives of their crews in saving the lives of our men" from the torpedoed steamship Tuscania and the unselfish kindness on that occasion of the people of Scotland and Ireland. He read Gen. Pershing's words to Gen. Foch when the American commander placed the American troops in France at the disposal of the Entente Allied commander, and this evoked a great round of applause, as did his reference to President Wilson's resolve "to see the struggle through to the end." He added:

"In this hour of the supreme test, we are hurrying and we will come in as many millions as are needed—come along with you and our French companions-in-arms so to redden the fields of France that rulers or nations that hereafter meditate conquest will see there the price free men paid for freedom, and will hesitate and desist.

**Heroic Example Makes It Easy**

"Your heroic example makes our part of the task easier. It will be an immortal experience to share your unyielding endurance. No nation that helps stay this plague will ever outlive the glory of its achievement or the thanks of succeeding generations. We have to thank you especially for your sure shield against the subjection of the seas and threatened attacks on the lands beyond them. For this I speak our appreciation with a new understanding, and this understanding will never pass from our grateful recollection."

He spoke of Mr. Balfour as "our good friend throughout his long public career, whose speech stirs us to higher effort," and assured him "that his historic service to us is already linked with one of the most heroic moods of our nation and will so abide in our appreciative anals."

Ending his speech the Ambassador presented to the City of London, in the name of the American officers stationed here, an American flag "in token of our appreciation of your kind remembrance of this day and of our appreciation also of this distinguished gathering in our honor."

The flags of America and Great Britain were flying over the Mansion House. Ambassador Page was the guest of honor at the luncheon, and other guests were the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied countries, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Derby, Lord Milner, the Marquis of Crewe, Sir Eric Geddes, Lord Robert Cecil, Admiral Wemyss, Admiral Jellicoe, Winston Spencer Churchill, Gen. Sir William Robertson, Sir R. B. Finlay, Vice Admiral Sims and representatives of the dominions and colonies. A band of the Grenadier Guards played American airs.

There was another celebration at the Eagle Hut of the Young Men's Christian Association, where a band of the Guards gave a concert for men of the army and navy, many of whom are in London on leave. Special services will be held in many churches tomorrow.

Most of the leading editorials in this morning's London newspapers are devoted to the anniversary of America's entry into the war, while the illustrated papers give prominent to pictures of the American soldiers on the western front. There is unity in praise for the achievements of the year by the United States in her war-making program and tribute by all to the leadership of President Wilson.

"In this hour of anxiety and sorrow," says the Daily Telegraph, "we have still only to be worthy ourselves of our cause to reap at length the victory of right that was assured to civilisation by the act of the American people a year ago."

The Daily Express says: "We are proud that American soldiers, vigorous and markedly serious, as we intrusted with a great mission, and finely masculine, are actually fighting in our ranks. We know that America is only beginning."

"America herself has not yet reached the most supreme phase of the ordeal—the phase of heavy casualty lists," says the Daily Chronicle. "She may reach it before long. No one doubts that when she does she will rise to it in the same spirit as we have done, and from the blood shed in common there will spring, as from a most sacred seed-sowing, such a harvest of comradeship and brotherhood as may sweeten much of the future world down to far-distant generations."

"In entering the war America has affected the destinies of Europe. From henceforth the United States must exercise influence in every quarter of the globe. . . . The resources of America are so great that given the requisite preparation America could fight Germany alone," says the Morning Post.

"That a nation of 100,000,000 people should have resolved to go to war for an ideal is looked at fairly as a marvelous triumph of civilisation," is the comment of the Daily Graphic.

# Pounding Out The News At The Front

TYPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES. © COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUPPLIED BY I.N.S.

Sergeant Carl R. Detrich, who is publicity man for his regiment, now in France, is writing the news of the camp for the folks back home.

# Peking Day By Day

**Japanese Editor Interviews President**

A vernacular paper reports an interesting interview which Mr. Nagano, a Japanese editor, has had with the President. In the course of his talks with the Japanese publicist, the Chief Executive said that the views of the leaders of both sides (North and South) must be secured in order to arrive at the root-cause of the present civil strife in the country. The reports and comments of the press, affirmed the President, did not represent the real facts of the case. The Southerners did not know what they wanted. Before Premier Tuan was driven out of office they were loudly clamoring for his removal. When Tuan resigned, the South did not cease hostilities, and since his return to office, there had been no lull in the fighting.

The President said that he had no plan in view for the unification of the country. They must first define the spheres of power for Parliament, the Chief Executive and the Cabinet before they could take up the task of unifying the country. He admitted that the question of obtaining the wherewithal for the continuance of military operations was a thorn in the side of the Government. His attitude regarding the recent Japanese loan differed from that of Premier Tuan, but being only Acting President, he was not in a position to carry out his policy. The reason he did not propose peace terms to the South was because if he took the initiative, it might cause a split in the ranks of the northern military party.

**The Foreign Minister**

It is stated that Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed his determination to resign. Influential Chinese state that the reason that Mr. Lu wishes to resign is on account of the manner he has been treated over the Sino-Japanese negotiations, and that it was through worrying about this that has brought on his present sickness (?) It will be remembered that Mr. Lu threatened to resign some weeks ago when he learned that the Sino-Japanese negotiations were being carried on by the military and naval delegates, and that it was only on account of the Premier promising that the final draft of the agreement should be scrutinised and amended by the Foreign Office that he withdrew it.

**French Minister And Chinese Expedition To Siberia**

A report appearing in Peking papers says that Premier Tuan Chi-jui called on the French Minister May 8 when the latter handed to him a memorandum regarding the despatching of Chinese troops to Siberia and expressing his opinions on that question. The memorandum was subsequently handed to the deputies who are negotiating with the Japanese on Sino-Japanese military co-operation. The views of the French Minister were discussed by the deputies on May 9 and are still being studied.

**Bolsheviks In Uliasutai**

The Commissioner of Urga in a telegram to the Government states that the guards of the Russian consulate have been influenced by the Bolsheviki and are going to join them. They will leave for Russia by way of Uliasutai. As they are all armed, their passage through the latter place may cause trouble. The Commissioner asks whether he should send soldiers to Uliasutai to maintain order when the Russian guards pass there.

**Enemy Subjects In Sinkiang**

According to telegraphic advices, Germans and Austrians are frequently arriving at Sinkiang to intrigue with the Mohammedans. As a matter of precaution, censorship of telegrams and letters has been established in Ili, Kashgar and other cities to regulate their movements.

**Feng Yu-hsiang Wants A Clear Order**

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade, has sent a telegram to the Government saying that formerly he was ordered by the Central Government to march his troops to Ichang and now General Tsao Kun, Pacification Commissioner of Hunan and Hupeh, wants him to march his troops to relieve Changteh. He is at a loss to understand whose order he should obey and requests the Government to give him more explicit instructions.

**Feng Kuo-chang And The Coming Presidential Election**

In his conversation with a certain official, the President is said to have expressed his wish not to be elected President in the coming election. He said that he has done nothing for the country since he came to Peking in the capacity of Acting President. Now as the next Presidential election is approaching he is glad to avail himself of this opportunity to lay down the heavy burden from his shoulders. He further stated that when the formal Parliament is convened he will make his desire to retire from political life known to it accordingly. The President also said that according to his personal opinion Mr. Hsu Shih-chang is most qualified to be elected President for the next term, but, he added, that if this were done through an illegal legislative organ not only Mr. Hsu would not accept the honor but he himself would also raise opposition.


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# Castlewood Wins Derby And Oriole Shanghai Stakes

## Oriole, Castlewood Gladiator And Castlefield Look Most Likely As Champions Winner Today

**In the selling sweeps at the Race Club last night The Oriole was favorite for the Champions with Castlewood second choice, Gladiator as third and Castlefield fourth. In the Paper Hunters' Handicap Rouble sold as first choice, Wild Night as second and Kronborg third.**

The Champions' Race, the sixth on the program for this afternoon at the annual spring meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, will draw a record crowd to the race course and yesterday's performances by Oriole, Gladiator and Castlefield have the dopesters guessing as to the probable winner of the meeting's classic.

The winning of the Tientsin Plate mile in 2.04 3-5 by Castlefield, a veteran of many meets and the 1917 Champion, means that Mr. Morriss' great bay will be dangerous this afternoon. Oriole looms up as a favorite because of the easy time it had in the Shanghai Stakes, the November champion coming under the wire without effort and finishing the mile and a half lengths ahead of Rosewood and Standard Dahlia. Mr. Hill, who rode Oriole to the championship a year ago, was up yesterday and he did not use the whip in the stretch, patting the horse as he galloped by the finish stand.

Gladiator will be another favorite, the pony taking the Siccawei Cup yesterday easily. Beaconsfield followed Triumph home in this race, yet Beaconsfield came home ahead of Gladiator Monday in the Cathay Cup race, which is a quarter of a mile further. Oriole, Gladiator and Castlefield look like the big bets for the classic today.

**Wind Hard On Back Stretch**

A brisk south wind made the going hard on the back stretch yesterday but the marks were all good. The Shanghai Derby record of 3.07 1-5 was equalled yesterday morning by Castlewood after a driving finish to what was one of the best races of the day. Pennyfield was a big favorite to win but did not figure in the money, Colinton and Buxted following Castlewood home.

Nineteen ponies have qualified for the Champions' race and the winners of the first eight races today will also be eligible to compete in the classic. Those qualifying yesterday and Monday include Oriole, Gladiator, Beaconsfield, Castlefield, Castlewood, Sandy, Sans Peur, Wakefield, The Globe, Iron Duke, Daintysand, Jomborg, Wild Night, Buxted, Spaghetti, Rosewood, Oakfield, Springie and Colinton.

The Oriole's win in the Shanghai Stakes was one of the features of the afternoon yesterday. The pony was expected to come through, but the ease with which Mr. Hill brought the chestnut under the wire two lengths ahead of Rosewood with Mr. Hill continually looking around and taking things easy caused plenty of comment from the stands.

**Daintysand Wins Great Race**

The Spring Cup went to Daintysand, Mr. Vida up, after a great race. Fifteen ponies started and they were bunched when they leaped into the stretch. Zomba and Westende alternated in the lead during the earlier stages, Zomba coming into the straightaway ahead in the load of Revenge. Daintysand jumped and so did Revenge and the others were bunched behind the three leaders tearing nip and tuck down the stretch. Zomba passed the stands in third place and made second by a narrow margin over Revenge. It was one of the best finishes of the afternoon.

The Scurry Stakes brought 18 starters to the flag and this was another sterling race. Jomsborg won by a length but Othello finished second but a neck ahead of Modesty after a struggle in the stretch. Othello paid $60.80 for place, the second biggest dividend of the day.

Castlefield came through nicely in the final event of the afternoon. The Tientsin Plate race, winning by a length and a half over Sir Lamerock, an easy second.

The summary of yesterday's events:

**1.—The Chu Ka-za Cup.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony Tls. 100. For China ponies. Winners of a race at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting 7 lbs. extra, entrance, Tls. 5. Three quarters of a mile.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. John Peel's ches Sandy, Mr. Johnstone | 160 | —1 |
| Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart. | 158 | —2 |
| Mr. Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr. Ezra | 155 | —3 |
| Mr. Fash's grey Grey Goose, Mr. Hill | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. The Farmyard's brown Lecapon, Mr. Dupree | 152 | —0 |
| Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's brown Swanee, Mr. Heard | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. Dalgliesh | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. George Sands' ches Merrysand, Mr. Vida | 152 | —0 |
| Mr. George Sands' brown Rocksand, Mr. Springfield | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. Jedfertno's grey Bixshoote, Mr. Sleap | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. C. R. Burkill's ches Loofield, Mr. J. I. Ezra | 152 | —0 |

Half a length; one length. Time 1.29 1-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, $33.20; place, 1st $6.80, 2nd $6.10, 3rd $5.50.

Members' sweep—1st ticket 67, 2nd 11, 3rd 274. Unplaced—307, 224, 519, 558,470, 238, 586 and 428.

**2.—The Mongolian Plate.**—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For all China ponies that have been through two paper hunts during the season 1917-1918 and that have not won more than one official race previous to May 13, 1918. Winners of any one official race, 7 lbs. extra; of any two official races, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. John Peel's ches Sans Peur, Mr. Johnstone | 155 | —1 |
| Sir Ellis Kadoorie's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. Rowe | 158 | —2 |
| Capt. Bahnson's grey Kronborg, Mr. Crokam | 153 | —3 |
| Mr. Uto's black Spaghetti, Mr. Schoch | 154 | —0 |
| Mr. Straetmans' brown Le Cannard, Mr. Moller | 161 | —0 |
| Mr. Stubbs' ches Morningside, Mr. Springfield | *165 | —0 |
| Mr. Robson's grey The Faked Bird, Mr. Lockyer | 161 | —0 |
| Mr. Renniks' grey Rouble, Mr. C. R. Burkill | 152 | —0 |
| Mr. G. D. Coutts' ches Kensington, Mr. Dalgliesh | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. N. W. Hickling's green Carrickfergus, Mr. Heard | 158 | —0 |

*7 lbs. extra.

Two lengths; half a length. Time 2.12 4-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, $62.60; place, 1st $23.20, 2nd $21.20, 3rd $100.10.

Members' sweep—1st ticket 172, 2nd 560, 3rd 190. Unplaced—462, 63, 605, 493, 156, 283 and 224.

**3.—The Shanghai Derby.**—Value, Tls. 750. Second pony, Tls. 300. Third pony, Tls. 150. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 10. One mile and a half.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Ezra's ches Castlewood, Mr. J. I. Ezra | 155 | —1 |
| Mr. Stubbs' grey Colinton, Mr. Dupree | 158 | —2 |
| Mr. G. D. Coutts' grey Buxted, Mr. Dalgliesh | 158 | —3 |
| Mr. Fash's black Nigger Minstrel, Mr. Springfield | 158 | —0 |
| Capt. Bahnson's ches Jomsborg, Mr. Rowe | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. Henry Morriss' ches Leconfield, Mr. Morriss. | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Pennyfield, Mr. Stewart. | 155 | —0 |
| Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Yellowstone, Mr. Heard | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. R. Macgregor's grey The Globe, Mr. Commons | 152 | —0 |
| Messrs. G. S. and L.'s dun Macathiel, Mr. Schoch | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. George Sands' grey Greysand, Mr. Vida | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. John Peel's grey Burning Daylight, Mr. Johnstone | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. Jedfert's bay Westende, Mr. Siffert | 161 | —0 |
| Messrs. V. M. and C. R. B.'s bay Over There, Mr. C. R. Burkill | 158 | —0 |
| Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Swallow, Mr. Hill | 155 | —0 |

One length; one length. Time 3.07 1-5. (Equals record).

Pari-mutuel for win, $15.20; place, 1st $8.00, 2nd $27.40, 3rd $14.90.

Members' sweep—1st ticket 140, 2nd 212, 3rd 319. Unplaced—562, 471, 643, 305, 518, 359, 596, 578, 97, 678, 599 and 113.

**4.—The Race Club Cup.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Winner of the Kiangsu Cup, 3 lbs. extra, 5 lbs. allowed to any pony that has never won a race of one mile and a half or over. Entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Wakefield, Mr. Stewart. | 155 | —1 |
| Mr. John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. Johnstone | 164 | —2 |
| Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches Bullfinch, Mr. Hill | 155 | —3 |
| Mr. B. D. F. Beith's bay Wild Gamble, Mr. Dupree | *145 | —0 |
| Mr. Jedfertno's grey La Marne, Mr. Whitamore. | *142 | —0 |
| Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. Heard | 158 | —0 |

*Allowed 5 lbs.

Four lengths; four lengths. Time 4.19 4-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, $8.10; place, 1st $5.80, 2nd $7.60.

Members' sweep—1st ticket 765, 2nd 499, 3rd 475. Unplaced—639, 625 and 147.

**5.—The Siccawei Cup.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race, allowed 4 lbs. Griffins, winners allowed 4 lbs.; Non-winners allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. John Liddell's grey Gladiator, Mr. C. R. Burkill | 154 | —1 |
| Mr. Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr. Ezra | 151 | —2 |
| Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. Stewart. | 152 | —3 |
| Mr. Kosmos' grey Milkway, Mr. Heard | 151 | —0 |

Three lengths; a neck. Time 2.35 2-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, $9.40; place, 1st $6.30, 2nd 10.10.

Members' sweep—1st ticket 204, 2nd 733, 3rd 500. Unplaced—171.

**6.—The Grand Stand Stakes.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Winners, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. R. Macgregor's grey The Globe, Mr. Commons | 152 | —1 |
| Mr. Lamerton's grey Medina-Sidonia, Mr. Rowe | 158 | —2 |
| Mr. G. D. Coutts' ches Richmond, Mr. Dalgliesh | 158 | —3 |
| Mr. Wybee's grey Rochester, Mr. Sleap | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. McBain's grey Golden Myth, Mr. Ezra | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. George Sands' ches Goldensand, Mr. Vida | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. Wallor's bay Artisan, Mr. Crokam | 150 | —0 |
| Mr. Ezra's dun Sandalwood, Mr. Elias | 149 | —0 |
| Mr. Blix's grey Candlenut, Mr. Hill | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. Harry White's black Woodgreen, Mr. Schoch. | 154 | —0 |
| Ezra | 155 | —3 |
| Mr. B. D. Kapteyn's white Azuma, Mr. Springfield. | 158 | —0 |
| Mr. Ezra's grey Goodwood, Mr. Ezra | 155 | —0 |
| Mr. Lamerton's ches Bornite, Mr. Rowe | 158 | —0 |
| Messrs. Aitch and Aitch's black Poppy, Mr. Crokam | 153 | —0 |

Castlefield wins by a length and a half, Sir Lamerock finishing second with a wide margin over Oakwood. Time 2.04 3-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, $5.20; place, 1st $5.40, 2nd $5.90, 3rd $7.40.

Members' sweep—1st ticket 58, 2nd 297, 3rd 315. Unplaced—260, 382, 307 and 77.

### Today's Races

**This Morning**

**1.—The Great Northern Plate.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting. Winners of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Seven Furlongs.

**2.—The Rubicon Plate.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting, non-starters and winners, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

**3.—The Pari-Mutuel Stakes.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Non-starters and winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

**This Afternoon**

**4.—The Racing Stakes.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have not started before January 1, 1918. Griffins of this meeting and non-winners at this or any meeting allowed 5 lbs. Non-starters and winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

**5.—The Yangtsze Cup.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting. Winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and three quarters.

**6.—The Consolation Cup.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting and not won a race. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

**7.—The Paper Hunters' Handicap.**—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. A handicap for all China ponies that have been through two paper hunts during the season 1917-1918, that have not won more than one official race previous to May 13, 1918, and that have started in at least two races at this meeting. Weights will be published this morning. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

**8.—The Manchu Stakes.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting that have started in at least two races and not won a race. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

**9.—The Champion Sweepstakes.**—Value, Tls. 1,000. Second pony, Tls. 400. Third pony, Tls. 250. For all China ponies, winners at this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 50.—One mile and a quarter.

**10.—The Hankow Plate.**—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For all China ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting and not won a race. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

**11.—The Nil Desperandum Cup.**—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For griffins of this meeting that have started in at least two races and not won a race. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

### War Savings Sweeps

The drawings in the China and Japan War Savings sweeps are given below. The first prize is $19,000, the second $7,600 and the third $3,800, 17 qualified ponies each $447. The lucky numbers are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wild Night | 733 |
| The Oriole | 7374 |
| Buxted | 2916 |
| Beaconsfield | 6527 |
| Castlewood | 1390 |
| Sandy | 824 |
| Spaghetti | 5532 |
| Rosewood | 3524 |
| Oakfield | 1181 |
| Springie | 2219 |
| Colinton | 7131 |
| Sans Peur | 7012 |
| Wakefield | 8927 |
| Gladiator | 5467 |
| The Globe | 6345 |
| Iron Duke | 3685 |
| Daintysand | 3901 |
| Jomsborg | 5635 |
| Castlefield | 6661 |
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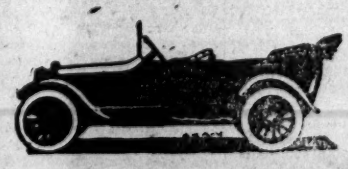

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WEATHER
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 15, 1918


## German Peace Maneuvers

THE German Government is again making clumsy efforts to trap the Allied Powers into a peace based on the convenient principle of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The first thing that strike us after reading through the cabled report of the German officially inspired peace proposals is that there is nothing tangible about them. There is nothing in them which can by any stretch of imagination be made the startingpoint for the discussion of peace terms. If Germany is sincerely desirous of coming to terms, nothing could have been better calculated to defeat her object than the vagueness with which her peace proposition has been garbed. There is an unmistakable ring of equivocation and cant about it.

The Kaiser's Government has this time selected Switzerland as the middleman to negotiate the hoped-for peace. The world is indebted to a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in Switzerland for giving us an inkling of the German official attitude in the present feeler. It is directed against the United States. It appears that three weeks ago the German Government tried to get its offers sent to President Wilson through Professor Heron, an American living in Geneva, whose book "The Menace of Peace" had gained him President Wilson's friendship and esteem. A Munich Professor, Herr Quidde, a friend of Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, visited Professor Heron, accompanied by the Dutch pacificist, Jong Vandeek. He declared that he had come on behalf of Count Hertling and the German Foreign Office to prepare the way for a merciful peace. He gave silver-tongued assurances that the peace party in the Reichstag was about to obtain predominance in Germany and wished Professor Heron to prepare President Wilson to profit by the auspicious moment. Herr Quidde declared—this is where the gossamer character of the German proposition comes in—that Germany was ready, in the first place, to grant Alsace-Lorraine autonomy provided Alsace-Lorraine was not mentioned at the Peace Conference—whatever that might mean; secondly, if the Brest-Litovsk treaties were not raised at the Peace Conference, Germany *might* make certain concessions—this being apparently a matter purely of inclination dependent on Germany's whim and caprice; thirdly, there must be no economic war after the war; and fourthly, the German colonies must be restored.

Herr Quidde explained, apparently as an *arriere pensee*, that the present offensive on the Western front was a final effort to achieve peace. The threat implied in this last sentence is too obvious to be misinterpreted. Professor Heron, with natural indignation, asked the German peace emissary how he could seriously request him to lay such a rigmarole of cant and deceit before the American people, and pointed out to the unimaginative individual ostensibly armed with the olive branch but with the dagger concealed in his tunic, that it would simply strengthen the determination of the American people to continue fighting till Prussian militarism has been extinguished. The message tragically describes that Herr Quiddle left weeping.

The methods of Herr Quidde bear a very close resemblance to those of the individual addicted to sharp practice in business who has something concealed in a satchel under the table. They savor too much of deception and dissimulation. Notwithstanding all the frantic efforts of Dr. Solf and Herr Ballin, the German shipping magnate, to bring about a hasty, premature, patchwork and inconclusive peace, the Allies will continue adamant in their inflexible resolve not to conclude peace until they are good and ready to do so. That moment will only come when the German Government and people publicly and unequivocally repudiate the policy of spoliation and international rapine which precipitated the present war and which constitutes the main obstacle to the conclusion of a just and enduring peace. On no other basis but that of justice and international equity can any peace be durable. And if peace is to be durable, it must be an Allied, and not a German, peace.

## In A Glass Of Yellow Wine

The contemplation of a glass of the "yellow wine of France" moved James M. Beck, former assistant United States Attorney General, author of "The Evidence in the Case" and virulent critic of the policy of neutrality in the days before America allied herself with the enemies of Germany, to eulogise France in a recent speech. He said:

"I have in my hands a glass of champagne. It may seem to most of you that it is simply wine. But as I look at it a vision comes into my eyes.

"I am once again, as I was in the summer of 1916, in Rheims. There is the old Cathedral, with its stained glass windows hopelessly shattered, with its choir stalls destroyed by fire—nothing but the tricolor floating from a smoke-begrimed pillar, nothing but Joan of Arc, eternal type of French character, still keeping watch and ward at the entrance to the old ministry.

"And I see the great line that gashes the channel to the Vogt, a line that has been defended by the best blood of Great Britain and France since this war began, a line in which a million men have laid down their lives in the now forever more sacred soil of France, that they could defend the basic principles of civilisation.

"Then, back of that long line trench, in which human heroism reached a height never attained in all the history of man, I see the vineyards of Champagne. And how are they kept? They are not kept by man labor; they are cared for by the women and children of France, and therefore, this represents to me the tears and the sweat of the women and children of France.

"It represents all that they have suffered; it represents all that their Allies have suffered. And therefore I take this glass of wine and I drink to the health, to the perpetual friendship, to the enduring influence of the three greatest democracies of all history—Great Britain, France and the United States. I venture the modest prayer that God may preserve them and nerve them to their great task.

"Gentlemen, France stands today with her children clinging to her knees. She stands erect and radiant and, like the noble matron of Homer's poetry, 'She bravely smiles through her tears.' And those smiles will yet conquer.

"The hour is a dark and black one, the obstacles cannot be overestimated, the danger cannot be sounded too insistently. It is now or never. It is won now and won for the centuries or it is lost now and lost for the centuries. Now is the accepted time. We are living in the hour of salvation. As Abraham Lincoln said in the darkest hour of the Civil War: 'We cannot escape history.' And for my part the only fear I have of America is the fact that we do not realise the imminent character of the peril and the vital element of the times.

"Time and human endurance will not permit this war to go on endlessly. It will end in a compromise unless America shall sense the peril of the hour and throw all her supreme energies to the mighty task. It can do that, it will do that when it sees the peril.

"We are never lacking in courage, we are never lacking in idealism, but we do not hear the striking of the hour. Our father, England, our mother, France, called to us, 'Come to our help lest we perish.' It is for us, in the spirit of the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,' to come to their help."

## WORKING WOMEN TOO HARD

### Germany Warned That Future of Empire is Being Jeopardised

Several months ago it was reported from Germany that special efforts were being made by the military authorities to induce women and girls of the educated and better situated classes to do their bit for their country by entering the munition works as employes in all sorts of capacities, even those requiring hard physical labor. Now comes the Cologne Gazette with a story telling how the Chamber of Commerce of Dusseldorf, after having conducted an investigation among the big industries employing woman labor, has come to the conclusion that hard work is not the thing for the more fortunate German women, as they are not generally adapted to it.

The opinion is expressed that such women break down soon under hard labor and that they would do better service to the Fatherland by devoting their time to war charity and managing war organisations. Furthermore, the report warns the German nation against too great an exploitation of woman labor in general, asserting that the future of the Empire is being jeopardised through the increase in disease noted among the women employed at hard work. The report insists that the labor shortage is not sufficiently acute to warrant such a general use of women workers.

## Germany's Crying Need Of Copper And Rubber

### It Seems Certain That There Is a Desperate Shortage Of These Vital War Materials, Although General Ludendorff Boasts Of Plenty

Said General von Ludendorff in a recent interview in the Cologne Volkszeitung:

"Now we are stronger than the enemy both as regards men, material, aerial forces, tanks—everything, in fact, of which he boasted, is standing in readiness on our side in the greatest abundance."

Is this fact or fiction?

Authoritative opinion has poked two big holes in General von Ludendorff's boast. He said that Germany was stronger than her enemies in material, but authoritative opinion in this country says that Germany is critically hard-put for two essential war materials, copper and rubber.

The two men who gave the facts and figures upon which the following conclusions are based are recognised world-wide authorities in their particular fields.

In the copper situation the most striking fact is that practically all of this mineral is produced by the nations included among the Entente Allies, by nations friendly to them, or by nations that the blockade definitely cuts off from communication with the Central Powers.

In 1913 the entire copper output of the world was 1,005,978 metric tons. Of this total the United States alone produced 555,990, or more than one-half. Japan, with 73,152 metric tons, was the next largest single producer. Then came Mexico with 58,323; Spain and Portugal, 54,696; Australasia, 47,325; and so on down. Germany was the eleventh in a list of fourteen, with a production of 26,308 metric tons.

In that year of 1913—the last year of normal consumption—Germany's mines supplied only about one-twelfth of her consumption. The United States supplied Germany, Austria, Belgium and Holland with 222,658 tons; from the mines of Germany, Austria, Servia, Turkey, etc., there came about 30,000 tons more, and from reclaimed copper which was obtained from material that had been used, an additional 50,000 tons. This makes a total supply for the year 1913 of a trifle more than 300,000 tons.

Now how has the abnormal demand for copper created by the war increased its production? The world output for 1917 was 1,413,056 tons, more than 40 percent greater than it was in 1913. In those four years the production in the United States had jumped from 555,990 to 856,570 tons; that of Japan, from 73,152 to 124,306; Canada, from 34,880 to 50,351. In countries friendly to the Allies there was the same great increase: Chili mined 39,434 tons in 1913, 75,345 in 1917; and in the same space of time Peru's output went from 25,487 tons to 45,620. It is estimated that Germany was able to intensify the workings of her mines so that in 1917 she had a total production of 45,000 tons.

Thus it is apparent that in 1917 the nations belonging to the Entente Allies produced within their own borders more than 1,000,000 tons of copper, and that they had free access to a world market which had for sale an additional production of more than a quarter of a million tons. That this million and a quarter tons did not satisfy a demand made abnormal by a world war is shown by the fact that, although the output had increased more than 40 percent in four years (an output that, so far as the Entente Allies were concerned, was made even greater since the cessation of the annual exportation to Germany of more than 200,000 tons,) the price has constantly mounted.

It has already been pointed out that Germany's normal consumption in peace times was approximately 300,000 tons a year. What has she had to draw on to meet the abnormal demands of wartimes?

At the outbreak of the war, it may be assumed, the industries importing and using copper were carrying in stock in their plants and at various distributing points, in manufactured copper ready for the market, in process going through their plants, and in transit to their plants and from their plants to customers, an amount of copper equal to about 136,000 tons. In addition to this there was in store, subject to sale to the industries, some little copper, which was undoubtedly immediately seized by the Government. This, in all likelihood, amounted to about 25,000 tons. And the German Government no doubt had assembled, ready for instant use by the army and navy, a vast supply, perhaps aggregating 100,000 tons. This makes a total of 261,000 tons that the German Government could put its hands upon immediately at the outbreak of the war.

To this must be added the supply of copper and brass that has been obtained, as the war has progressed, by stripping the occupied portions of Belgium, France, Servia, Rumania and Russia; also such of the metal as has been contributed from within Germany and Austria themselves. We have read of tin roofs being substituted for copper roofs. In all probability iron wire has taken the place of the copper formerly used by trolley and telephone companies. Church bells have been taken; hardware, kitchen utensils, and that infinite variety of things made of copper and brass which have been used to a larger extent in Germany and Austria than in other countries. What the metal so obtained amounts to, it would be impossible to estimate; but that it is far from satisfying Germany's demand for copper is plainly indicated by the fact that irreplaceable relics have been consigned to the smelteries.

Then add to this fixed supply of copper the annual ouput from the mines of Germany. This is estimated to have been 30,480 tons in 1914, 35,000 in 1915, 45,000 in 1916, 45,000 in 1917. The total foots up to 155,480 tons for the four years, or less than one-fifth of the production in the United States for the single year 1917.

During the years 1914 and 1915 there was a very large increase in the exports to Italy, Norway and Sweden from copper fields controlled by the Entente. It was much in excess of the normal local consumption, and it is to be presumed that a considerable part of it got through to the Central Powers.

In endeavoring to estimate the total supply of copper that by any possibility may have reached Germany, reckoning should be made of the output of Norway and Sweden. Authentic figures show that Norway, in 1914, produced 2,860 tons, and in 1915 it produced 2,815. It is estimated that this was increased in 1916 to 3,500, and in 1917 to 4,000. Authentic figures show that Sweden in 1914 produced 4,692 tons, and in 1915 the amount was 4,560. It is estimated that this was increased in 1916 to 5,500, and in 1917 to 6,000. If Germany could have got during the last four years the entire Scandinavian output (which is inconceivable) she would have got a total of 33,127 tons.

If Germany can make good her inroad into Russia, if she can extend her authority over vast territories beyond anything that she has yet accomplished in that tremendous country, it may be that she can add to her supply the copper output of Russia. In the last year of world peace this amounted to 34,216 tons. Since then, through the industrial disorganisation of Russia, it has steadily decreased, until it has become less than one-half. The 1917 output is estimated at 16,000 tons.

Germany has no other possible source of copper supply beyond those just enumerated.

When it comes to rubber, Germany is even worse off so far as the sources of supply are concerned. Between Germany and all of the sources of rubber supply are intervening oceans which are absolutely dominated by the allied fleets. Moreover, many of these sources are under the direct control of England.

Crude rubber comes from the plantations in the Malay Peninsula, in Java, Sumatra and Ceylon, and from the forests of the Amazon, and to a much less extent from the forests of Africa. The production of East Indian or "plantation" rubber amounted last year to 220,000 tons. The pdoduction of "world" rubber was 40,000 tons from South America and about a quarter as much from Africa.

In pre-war times Germany imported about 20,000 tons a year. That sum, represents her normal consumption. The market showed no indication that Germany was piling up rubber in expectation of war. With the outbreak of hostilities, rubber was one of the first things to be made contraband. For the last three years Germany could only get rubber if it was smuggled through neutral countries. England has watched the rubber supply with such a jealous eye that the amount smuggled into Germany must be negligible.

Rubber plays a big part in the appliances of war. It is needed for motor cars, trucks, airplanes, balloons, gas masks, for telegraph and telephone systems, trench boots, medical appliances, surgical bandages, operating gloves, sheets, and many other things.

In America there is no knowledge of anything that will take the place of rubber. A number of efforts have been made in Germany to manufacture a synthetic rubber. All the samples that have reached us have been pronounced unsatisfactory by experts. They were not only very costly to produce, but they lacked the requisite strength and resiliency. If Germany has finally succeeded in manufacturing a satisfactory substitute for rubber, the experts in America have not heard of it.

That Germany has been hard up for rubber during the last two years is shown by the fabulous prices quoted in the German market. There is reliable information that rubber has been worth as much as 50 marks (about $12.50) a pound. The same thing is selling in the United States for 54 cents a pound.

## All Over The Far East

An angry woman is at any time a rather awkward customer to handle, but on Wednesday night of last week the traffic in Taku Road, Tientsin, opposite the Chee Hsin Cement Company's premises, was hung up for about 10 minutes whilst an admiring crowd listened to the verbal explosions of an amah in foreign employ that had lost her temper. For at least 10 minutes she anathematised the police and others who raised her ire, and from a native standpoint her language was, to put it mildly, very heated.

It is a pity, comments a Tientsin paper, that foul-mouthed women of this sort should be permitted to take charge of foreign children, as they teach the youngsters to swear volubly in Chinese.

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A San Francisco despatch states that Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Company, has given $50,000 for the Y.M.C.A. building at Wuchang.

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Mons. Pernotte, the energetic managing director of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, gave a farewell dinner at Tientsin to a numerous company, including H. E. Mons. Boppe, members of the Cabinet and leading French residents. He left May 8, via Japan for the United States, where he will establish an agency of the bank at New York, and then go on to Europe. He expects to be away about six months.

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A fair number of stockholders attended the inaugural meeting of the North China Star which was held at their temporary offices in 29 Rue de Baron Gros, Tientsin May 8.

Dr. C. J. Fox was voted to the chair and he outlined to his hearers the scheme.

The new undertaking will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada, one of the few of the States that allow of Boards of Directors being established overseas and pending the usual legal formalities being adjusted. Dr. Fox, who was elected Managing Director, will start making all possible local arrangements regarding production, etc., the meeting having authorised him to carry on. It was not possible to go very far for obvious reasons but a Board of Directors, which includes British, French, American and Chinese representatives, proportionate to the shares subscribed, was elected, Doctors Pin and O'Neill being the French and British directors. Mr. L. Macgowan is also on the Board.

In addition there is an advisory board to confer with the Editorial Department on matters of policy, etc.

It is understood that Doctor Fox will be Editor-in-Chief.

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At a meeting of Tientsin Irishmen it was decided to send the following telegram to the Premier:

"Lloyd George, London.

North China Irishmen deplore differences urge all Irishmen close ranks cause liberty and support Government's proposal conscription for Ireland. O'Neill."

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There is a rumor afloat, according to the Jiji, that the Japanese military authorities were recently approached with a request for 300 aviators for the Italian front—or, if that number was too large, 100, or even 10 aviators. The authorities, however, were compelled to refuse the Italian request on the ground of impossibility.

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It will be remembered that the Japanese Navy captured a large floating dock at Tsingtao following the reduction of that fortress. The floating dock was brought to Sasebo in July, 1916, and though it was agreed to lend it to the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Kobe, it has so far been left at the naval port. It is now reported that it will shortly be brought to Kobe. The dock is 412 feet long, 128 wide, and 13 feet above and 6 feet under water.

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In the bomb explosion which occurred on the new No. 2 Bund at Canton recently there were five lives lost and about thirty injured.

A German named Mueller was in charge of the bomb factory and was in the employ of General Li Liehchun. It is stated that he (the German) was blown to atoms, says the S. C. M. Post. As the corpses recovered were charred beyond recognition his body could not be identified but it is proved that he was in the building at the time. A few minutes before the explosion it is known that three Germans were present, but one, named Klehe, had left the building. He has been seen since and confirms that Mueller was in the building. As for the third German it is not yet certain if he had also left the building before the explosion.

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The Tokio Asahi publishes a curious report stated to have been received by wireless from America regarding the value of Chinese laborers in France. According to the statement of an American officer who has just returned from France, Chinese and American working parties participated in the fight to stem the onslaughts of the Germans in their great offensives on the western front.

It appears that during the withdrawal of the Fifth Army a gap two miles in length was left in the lines of the Allies. The situation was very critical, and Chinese and American working parties, armed with rifles, took up the position and fought the Germans for six hours in the fury of the battle, repulsing the Germans and keeping the line intact. This, says the Tokio paper, is the first time that Chinese have actually participated in the war.

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The Russian training ship Ariol was dismantled of her armament at Hongkong and left there for Saigon to engage in the transportation of rice.

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Owing to the seizure of Dutch vessels in the United States and at Manila, the price of alcohol from Java has risen tremendously, according to the local dispensaries.

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Thriteen boats of 1,000 tons and upwards were launched in Japan last month. The aggregate tonnage was 34,090, which is an increase of 21,013 tons, or ten boats compared with the same time last year.

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A telegram from Vladivostok, of May 6, reports that the Executive Committee of soldiers and workmen has notified the foreign consuls to administer the town as the City Council will dissolve itself; not being able to keep control of the unruly elements.

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It is no more unattainable, says the Manchuria Daily News, for the Germans to send aeroplanes and submarines in parts to Vladivostok by the trans-Siberian Railway, than to forward submarines of medium sizes by rail from Germany to Turkey, which latter feat was actually accomplished in the present war. Even Russia herself sent a few submarines although of smaller type from Vladivostok all the way to European Russia. In a word the transportation of submarines over the Siberian Railways is no longer an untried feat. If taken into small parts, a submarine will have to be re-erected at either a shipbuilding dock or at least a cradle, but a cradle will be constructed with ease at a short notice.

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Recent advices from Harbin state:

The Bolshevik government has decided to organise a mission to America by the selection of experts from naval, military and financial circles. The object of the mission is said to be the readjustment of war supplies and other articles ordered from America by the Russian government and which have not yet been delivered owing to inevitable circumstances. The aid of Japan will also be asked in the matter.

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As the situation in Russia has greatly improved and there is no immediate need for Japanese military expedition to Siberia, the Japanese Government is said to have changed its foreign policy. In the negotiations, a certain clause in the draft agreement has been modified so that what was intended to be "immediate co-operation" will be made to read "future co-operation," so as to minimise the possibility of popular opposition.

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A telegram to Japan from Harbin states:

The Bolshevik government has issued an official note to the Japanese government through the Japanese diplomatic representative in Moscow.

The note says that, despite the fact that the representative of the Japanese government has more than once made public announcements that Japan would refrain from interference in the domestic affairs of Russia, there exists an undeniable fact that Japanese and Japanese authorities are interfering in the internal affairs of the country, rendering assistance to the anti-revolutionary movement. The Bolshevik government would therefore ask Japan to assume an impartial and disinterested attitude toward Russia in the future, and wishes to know whether it proposes to continue giving assistance to the anti-revolutionaries.

A report from Tokio says that the only point still left open in the negotiations for the second exchange of Japanese vessles for U. S. iron material is the tonnage of vessels. The U. S. contends that all the vessels to be offered should be above 6,000 tons d. w. In the case of the U. S. Government insisting on this all the other dockyards, except four in the Kwansai District and one in the Kwanto District, will be disqualified from participating in the exchange. A contract for offering 27,000 tons of vessels to the United States has been signed between the Suzukis and Mr. Morris (U. S. Ambassador to Tokio) in the form of a supplementary to the first exchange of vessels for iron material.


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## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

THERE'S MISS JONES- THE SOCIETY BELLE AND HOSTESS WE MUST TRY TO GET IN WITH HER-
WHAT IS THAT SHE IS LOOKIN THROUGH? A PERISCOPE?
OH MR. JIGGS- ARE YOU ENJOYING YOURSELF?
YES INDEED IT'S A GREAT HONOR TO MEET A FINE LADY LIKE YOU-
I'M PROUD TO SAY MY FAMILY CAME OVER ON THE MAYFLOWER
WERE YOU SEA-SICK?
HOW HE FEELS
I'LL TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT THIS HOUSE AS WE'LL NEVER BE INVITED HERE AGAIN-
4-2

*Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers* — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

# His Furlough---At The Front

**By Rene Benjamin**

*Translated by William L. McPherson.*

*Here is a story by Rene Benjamin, which shows him in one of his grimmer moods. He has at times a poetic and almost romantic vein; but again he can be ruthlessly realistic in his reaction to the misery and cruelty of war. In this story a whiff of human tempers the unsparing realism.*

*M. Benjamin is a war worker as well as a war writer. He has visited all the British armies and their bases in France and has written much to promote a better understanding of the British and Britain's part in the war. He has also written appreciatively about the American expeditionary forces and has delivered short talks to the American soldiers in their cantonments. He therefore knows the men at the front as few other correspondents or writers of war fiction know them.*

Two comrades have run across each other on the platform of the railroad station and go together to look for places in the train. But since they have the heavy hearts of men on leave returning to the front they find all the third class cars uncomfortably full. Wishing to travel at their ease, they murmur in a clammy voice:

"It's no good here! Let's try the first class."

They board a first class wagon, one after the other, and shamelessly settle themselves on the soft leather seat. But in a corner of the dim compartment there is already a sleeper, whom they accost, but who doesn't budge.

"Hi friend, you're running big risks! Are you out of your head? What is your idea? Life is an onion which one peels with tears. Where do you come from?

But since the stranger makes no reply they ignore him and begin a friendly chat.

"You should see the mess of stuff that I am taking back."

"Have you got a piano in your knapsack?"

"A whole orchestra, Gregory. Our good wives, you know—it is absurd. It is their pleasure to ram your bag full of things. And my wife, too, packed them all so nicely. But in walking they've gotten jumbled up. Now a mother pig would never be able to find her little ones."

With a match, which he strikes on his leg, he lights a little candle. Then he stands it on his drinking cup, turned upside down, and in the little dancing flame he tries to make his comic inventory.

"Handkerchiefs? As if one had any idea of using handkershiefs when the gas shells are bursting."

"If you wanted any I would lend you mine."

"Yes. That's what I said. I said it twice over. But she called me her 'little husband' and kept packing the things in. A flannel waistcoat! Don't you think it's a shame to give a flannel waistcoat to a man of my type?"

"Don't wear it!"

"Hand me your knife. I'll make Russian shoes out of it."

"No. It's too warm for the feet."

"And then—but all the same they're funny, these good wives. Look at these cravats. And I told her: 'I'll never wear them.'

"Give me one to clean my gun. And what's that underneath there,"

"That's something to eat. Rabbit pate."

"Is it all right?"

"Wonderful! Russian rabbit. A pate d'Allies."

"And what's that at the bottom?"

"My wife."

"Your wife?"

"Photographs of her."

"Show me them. Oh! She is large. She carries hereself well."

"She weights 190 pounds."

"Ah! That is fine.'

"And there, you see, she is with the little one."

"She is large, too. Did she recognise you?"

"Ah! Joseph! She cried to me: 'Pepere, pepere, old pollu.' Poor little dear! I took her up and jumped her. Then she went to sleep in my arms. I still feel the weight of her little moist head on the crook of my [illegible] top. When I think of all that, I get too melancholy."

"Don't think of it, old fellow. Look at our comrade there. He is going back, but he doesn't worry about anything."

And he points to the man in the corner, who is fast asleep.

* * *

The train starts. The two soldiers eat and drink. Then the digestion of the Russian hare, added to the jolting of the car, makes them drowsy. They fall asleep and snore.

The train rolls on. It takes advantage of their forgetfulness. It carries them quickly toward the Boches. And when day breaks and awakens them, they blink their eyes, look out at the country, see the troops and grumble: "Well, we're back in the bacchanale."

Dawn, in the life of the soldier, is almost always a lugubrious hour. Only poets, who have never been to war, find it cheering. And now the man who has been curled up in the corner, mute and motionless, suddenly begins to move and gazes at his companions with an air of astonishment. He puts on his cap. And there is a lace stripe on the cap. What? An officer? The other two give a start. They are stupefied and worried. They have taken liberties with him, the thought of which makes them panicstricken. But he shows no signs of having been offended. He has the eyes of a man who is happy, or excited, and he says to them, in a benevolent tone:

"Friends do you know if the 503d is still at S——?"

They mumble:

Lieutenant, we belong to the 520th."

In giving this answer they straighten up and both of them think.

"We are in a first-class car. What is going to happen to us?"

But nothing happens. The officer makes only common place remarks, like "Hello! There is a sausage" (a captive balloon), or "An aero! Two aeros! How interesting!" They feel that he is laboring under some internal stress. And they look at him with increasing amazement.

When the train stops at S——, the provisional terminus of the line (for further on the enemy's shells have destroyed the track), the officer leaps out on the platform with the keenness of the man who says to himself: "Here I am, at last!" He has eyes full of curiosity, nostrils on edge, and ears which he turns toward the roar of the cannon.

A gendarme politely asks him for his furlough card. He produces it. But the gendarme, as he is about to stamp it, stays his hand and says:

"Pardon me, lieutenant, but where do you come from on this?"

"From Paris."

"But how does it happen that when you went away they didn't tear off the other half of your paper?"

"I am arriving, my friend. I am not returning from a leave."

The gendarme, much confused, repeats:

"Not from leave? Oh! yes."

Then he says:

Lieutenant, won't you please go and see the military commissioner?"

The commissioner is even more obtuse. Then the lieutenant explains to him very gently, almost in a whisper, as if making a confession:

"I am an officer on duty in the rear. I used to be at the front. I was recalled from the front six months ago. It seems that I was indispensable in the manufacture of powder. But that doesn't matter. Yesterday they gave me four days' leave. I have taken them because I need a little change. And I have come to spend them here. That is all there is to it."

"You—here?" stammers, the commissioner, letting his lorgnon drop. "On leave? Oh? yes."

He gives the officer the same queer kind of look as the gendarme did and then steps away, his hand to his cap.

* * *

The lieutenant leaves the station. His two companions of the night before follow him from afar, with dazed eyes.

He takes the single street of the ruined village, between houses demolished and facades which still stand as by a miracle, with nothing behind them. He looks at the smoking rubbish. The air is heavy and acrid. Without doubt the enemy has bombarded here very recently. He stumbles over the splintered masonry and studies eagerly the number on the collar of each soldier whom he meets.

He reaches the church and finds it gashed, palpitating, in extremis. He had left it intact, robust, thick-set, with its short clock tower and its village clock. It had a good clock, prosaic, without resonance, which now lies on the ground and whose sad plight would inspire a poet.

An old man is prowling about the debris of the church porch, and the officer asks him:

"Is the 503d——?"

"Some of them are here."

"Lieuenant F——? Adjutant D——? Captain G——?"

"They are here. They are here."

"Here now?"

"Yes, since two weeks or more. Since the great attack."

"They are resting?"

"Why, yes."

He makes a sign to the officer, which means:

"Follow me."

Behind the church they pass along a rampart of earth, over which the officer vaults joyously. Then, with a suddenness which cuts his breath short, he finds himself in a cemetery, before graves, in a plot of ground all bloated with mounds. He stops, turns pale, looks at the man who has brought him here, but who shows no sign of emotion, and his eyes dilate with astonishment. He asks abruptly:

"But what does this mean."

The other answers:

"They are there—all together. I buried them—with the aid of the soldiers."

The officer's eye dilate again. He clenches his fists. He remains stupefied before these little hillocks of earth—of poor, chalky earth, on which he sees the three caps of the men whom he returned to visit—caps watersoaked, stained, all mushy and lamentable, caps under which he recalls the figures of his friends, whom he now pictures lying stiff and ghastly in their coffins.

He has a suffocating feeling. He starts back, as if he was afraid of walking over them. He realises the frightfulness of war. All of them dead—dead without his knowing it. And what is he doing there? Why did he come back? Is this his place? He chokes—as these dead men saw him and were astonished at him. And his fantastic and charming idea of taking his leave at the front suddenly fills him with horror. He has an impulse to escape.

He came to look for men. He finds graves. He flees. There are under his feet, in this field of the dead, light and fragile candles which the wind has blown over. He feels cold. He walks quickly. His eyes are cast upon the ground. And he arrives at the station, out of breath, at a loss for words.

"When does it go—when is there a train?

This time the commissioner shows no astonishment. Knitting his brows, he gives the information which the officer seeks.

## $1,075 For K'ang-hsi Vase

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was one of the purchasers at the sale of the Voron & Chait collection of Oriental art treasures at the American Art Galleries March 22, paying $310 for a K'ang-hsi blue and white ovoid jar with cover, with landscape panels, floral brocades, and baskets of flowers, E. D. Brown paid the highest price of the afternoon, $1,075, for a blue and white vase of the same period, ovoid, with high shoulder and wide neck and brilliant sapphire blue decoration, a rocky land scape and figures on rocks and in boats.

A pair of tall blue and white vases with covers, the decoration landscapes in panels, went to Frank Partridge for $300; a pair of blue and white wine ewers went to J. D. Brown for $300; a tall blue and white clubshaped vase, a notable piece with important personages on horseback and attendants on foot in a mountain landscape in the decoration went to Edward Getz for $625; E. T. Farmer paid $330 for a tall blue and white beaker-shaped vase with smiling young women playing at games in a garden; two big blue and white jardinieres, decorated with imperial dragons pursuing the flaming jewel among cloud scrolls, one Ming and the other Chia Ching, went to Charles of London for $790—$390 and $400 respectively.

A pair of tall blue and white jars, Young Cheng, the decoration peacocks and peonies, went to the Japanese Fan Company for $400; a third dragon jardinieres went to Charles of London for $550; the Ton Ying Company paid $700 for a K'ang-hsi peachbloom water dish, and a similar peachbloom water dish went to Otto Bernet, agent, for $400. A peachbloom chrysanthemum bottle went to the same buyer for $350, and E. D. Brown paid $760 for a writer's peachbloom semi-globular water jar. The returns for the sale were $27,561.

## Launch Services

Friday, May 17, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza leave the Custom's Jetty at 3 p.m.

## Siccawei Weather Report

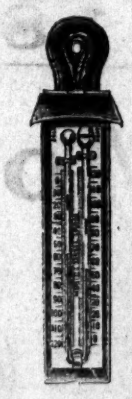
13.—Fine weather in our regions; overcast and windy in Shantung. The barometer have risen in China.

14.—Very cloudy and hazy weather. The winds have backed to the S. Barometer still above the average.

Monday, May 13, 1918.

| Weather | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm... | 756.87 | 757.77 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches. | 29.80 | 29.83 |
| Variation for mm 24h | —1.09 | —1.57 |
| Variation for mm 12h | —0.58 | —0.99 |
| Wind—Direction ..... | SSE | S |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 24 | 18 |
| Wind—Miles ..... | 14.9 | 11.2 |
| Temperature—Cen ... | 13°6 | 19°6 |
| Temperature—Fah ... | 56.5 | 67.3 |
| Humidity co: ..... | 92 | 69 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 ..... | 2 | 9 |
| Rainfall mm ..... | — | — |
| Rainfall inches ..... | — | — |


Mercurial Barometers
Barographs
Baro-Aneroids
Mercurial Thermometers
Spirit tube thermometers
Six's thermometers
Copper case thermometers
Bath thermometers
Chemical thermometers
Maximum thermometers
Minimum thermometers
Maximum and Minimum thermometers
Terrestrial thermometers
Terrestrial minimum thermometers
Horticultural thermometers
Hygrometers
Hydrometers
Polymeters.



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# VETERANS FROM RUSSIA WELCOMED IN AMERICA

### Belgian And Italian Soldiers Feted On Arrival In San Francisco

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, May 12, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Mayor Rolph and many other officials welcomed 260 Belgian and 107 Italian soldiers who have been brought here by American troop ships from Japan after fighting for R ssia till Russia abandoned the war. Months were required for their trip through Siberia to Vladivostok, which was the only route by which they could return home to again join in the battle against the Germans.

Quarters have been provided at the Presidio Military Reserve, where they have been visited by many army officers and the leading Italian citizens, etc.

Wearing the uniforms they used in Russia, the visitors will parade on Tuesday, escorted by several thousand American troops. Automobiles provided by the citizens of San Francisco will afford the visitors an opportunity for sightseeing.

Lieutenant Eugene Garibaldi, a descendant of the liberator of Italy, and Lieutenant Santini have arrived from Washington to escort the Italians across the continent to an Atlantic port, where they will sail for Europe. Lieutenant Santini says that thousands of other Italians who were forced into th Austrian Army and voluntarily surrendered to the Russians are coming here as rapidly as possible.

Leonina Botchkareva, who founded the Women's Battalion of Death, has also arrived from a Russian port. She said: "I am on my way to France where I intend to enlist and expect to die on the battlefield. Russia will fight and crush the enemy."

# *French 'Ace' Credited With 60 Victories*

### *Lieutenant Fonck's Record Better Than Official Army Figures Show*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters remarks that Lieutenant Fonck, who was mentioned in an official communique issued on the 10th, is officially credited with the destruction of 42 enemy aeroplanes but he has actually accounted for at least 60, as the French authorities credit pilots only with enemy machines the destruction of which has been confirmed by French observers. "Since almost all our air-fights occur over the enemy lines, a large proportion of the British and French victories in the air are never officially recorded. If the whole truth could be published, Baron von Richthofen's record could easily be matched by those of Lieutenant Guynemer, Captain Ball, Lieutenant Fonck, Sergeant Nungesser, and half a dozen others.

# BARON HAYASHI IS GUEST OF CHINESE AT DINNER

### Entertained By Leading Officials And Heads Of Chamber Of Commerce

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and Baron Sakatani, the Japanese financial adviser, were entertained at a banquet last night at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Sah Fu-mou, commissioner for the confiscated enemy ships, and the chairman and vice-chairman of the chamber of commerce. There were also present the manager of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Co., the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, the Japanese Consul-General at Nanking and the officers and staff of the Japanese warships in port.

During the day numerous Japanese and Chinese notables at Shanghai called on the Japanese envoy. In the afternoon, the latter, accompanied by the Japanese Consul-General and Mr. Chen, called on General Lu Yung-hsian, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner.

# Germans Berate Rumanian Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

Reichsbank shall retain for five years the balances of the Rumanian National Bank as a security.

**Hostility Is Admitted**

Zurich, May 12.—Speaking in the Wurtemberg Diet, the Minister of Finance admitted that it would require the labor of generations to restore Germany's commercial relations. The influential organ of the Labor Party in Vienna, the Arbiter Zeitung, has joined in the chorus of Austrian warnings against Germany's confiscatory method in Rumania. It points out that the final decision can only be reached at the general peace conference and sarcastically concludes "Such is the peace without political or economic violation proclaimed by Count Czernin."

Amsterdam, May 12.—Message received here shows that the financial provisions of the supplementary treaty concluded between Austria and Rumania are as equally harsh against Rumania as the supplementary treaty between Germany and Rumania mentioned earlier.

In a similar manner, Rumania is forced to renounce indemnification of the damage caused by Austria, including commandeered goods, and has also agreed to remit to Austria-Hungary thirty-five million kronen in Gold within two years, unless this is superseded by some future arrangement. Rumania also pledges for five years the balances and deposits of the Rumanian National Bank at the German Reichsbank. The treaty provides for the prohibition of reciprocally objectionable school books.

**All-Highest Crows As Usual**

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser has telegraphed to Marshal von Hindenburg declaring that the conclusion of peace with Rumania fills him with pride and joy, ordering in commemoration of the battle of Tannenberg, which saved East Prussia, that the Castle of Marienburg, the stronghold of the old German knights, shall be renovated. Its entrance gate shall bear the name and arms of von Hindenburg and its turrets shall be inscribed with the names of generals distinguished in the defense of the eastern frontier.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Rumanian Government has issued a proclamation announcing the conclusion of peace. "The country re-enters the state of neutrality and can now work at removing the scars of war by consolidating its internal position."

## MONTAGU BACK IN LONDON

**Secretary Of State For India On Trip Home**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has returned to London.

## GEN. MAHON MADE K.C.B.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—Press bureau.—General Sir Bryan Mahon has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

# NORTH CHINA SCHOOLS HOLD MEET THIS WEEK

### Twenty-Four Institutions Entered For Annual Track Competition At Paotingfu

China Press Correspondence

Paotingfu, Chihli, May 7.—The North China Amateur Athletic Federation will hold its annual meet at Paotingfu on May 17 and 18. The federation covers nine provinces, and most of these have already been heard from, among the twenty-four schools entered to date.

The meet of this spring presents a new departure in that it is divided into two sections, namely, the Interscholastic Middle School Meet and the Open Championship. In former years the meet was merely an open meet for amateurs of all grades. This subdivision will be a great encouragement to students of middle grade, in that they are not obliged to compete against those of higher grade and longer experience. The open championships of North China have been won for the last two years by the Nan K'ai (First Private Middle) School of Tientsin, which far outshown its nearest competitors. This year, however, it will feel the loss of many of its former star athletes, chief among whom is Kuo Yu-pin, now studying physical education in the Y.M.C.A. school in Shanghai, and formerly Far Eastern champion at the mile and half mile. If Nan K'ai wins the open meet again this year, she will gain permanent possession of a much-coveted silver cup.

The meet will be held on the large drill ground in the East Suburb of Paotingfu, which is admirably suited for this purpose. Besides regular track and field events, there will be an intercity basketball tournament, exhibition games in volley ball and baseball and some gymnastic work by a special class in the Normal College, the students of which are preparing to be physical directors, under the teaching of Mr. D. K. Brace.

Most of the cities have held their preparatory meets, and the fast records promise keenest competition and new standards in a great many of the events.

To the best of our knowledge, the first athletic meet in which teams from different cities in North China competed was held nine years ago in Tientsin, when teams from Tientsin, T'ungchow and Paotingfu competed. This meet was held by the P'u T'ung Middle School of Tientsin. The following year, 1910, witnessed the first national athletic meet of China, and in 1913 was held the first Far Eastern meet. This spring's North China meet will doubtless by the greatest occasion of the year for China. Word has been received from foreign enthusiasts as far away as Shanghai that they will not miss this meet and among the Chinese each year arouses keener interest and enthusiasm in these athletic contests.

## HUCHOW TRACK MEET

China Press Correspondence

Huchow, May 11.—Soochow University Middle School, Number Three, (Haitao Middle School) held its first athletic exhibition and field sports today. The weather was perfect and a large crowd witnessed the events. Among the spectators were the students of the two government middle schools, the normal school and all the mission schools of the city. The civil magistrate and many others of the prominent officials were also present. The compound had been strung with flags and with the three gaily decorated pavilions which had been erected at one end presented an attractive appearance.

The usual events were gone through, and while no records were broken, several of the races and the pole vault were very good. Several of the drills, especially the military drill, were also worthy of commendation. Indeed the whole affair was a credit to the two gentlemen (Mr. Ling and Mr. Woo), who were chiefly responsible for it and had directed the boys in their training.

Mr. Hsia from the Commissioner of Defense's yamen distributed the prizes, eight of which six firsts and two seconds were won by Chang Siu-chin, a student of the 4th year class. Besides the prizes provided by the athletic association there were ten silver stars sent by the Commissioner, and gifts of fans, ink, paper, etc. sent by the civil magistrate.

## ST. JOHN'S WINS DEBATE

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, May 12.—Before a crowded house the fifth annual debate between St. John's University and Soochow University took place Saturday afternoon in Soochow. Dr. Y. Y. Tsu presided. The question for debate was whether it would be better to establish a University in China for special University work or to send students abroad.

St. John's argued for the establishment of University in China, while Soochow argued for sending students abroad for the present. The judges gave the decision to St. John's by one point.

## FIERCE FIRE ON CHAPEI

A fierce fire which raged for nearly three hours yesterday morning at the junction of Paoshan Road and North Honan Road Extension—outside the Settlement—was only prevented from spreading to large and valuable adjoining properties by the combined efforts of the Chapei and Settlement Brigades. Large stores of kerosine gave strength to the blaze and for a time it was thought the Moutrie Piano Factory would be reached by the flames. About twenty shops and dwellings were affected, about half of them being completely destroyed.

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This is in the form of a specially constructed Maxwell "every purpose" car, which was designed by Harry E. Radcliffe, a real estate man of Houston, Tex., which he has been using, accompanied by his wife, for touring the United States.

The car was beautifully planned and executed, the body being thoroughly rainproof. The interior equipment contains the following:

An electric fan, three electric lights operated by a switch, two water tanks with a capacity of four and a half gallons each, there mirrors alongside the walls and one in front to show the roadway behind, ten windows covered on the outside with copper screens and within by silk curtains, a patented two-burner alcohol blast stove for cooking purposes, writing table and stationery, a rack filled with periodicals, a revolving chair for the person seated to the right of the driver, rubber matting on the floor, upholstery in Spanish leather, two large lined drawers to permit the carrying of fresh vegetables, also meat, eggs, butter, &c.

There is storage space for considerable canned goods and provisions to last on a tour of many weeks' duration. There is also plenty of room for the couple to carry several complete changes of clothing and a surplus supply of alcohol for the stove and gasoline for fuel.

The car, completely stocked with provisions, weighs approximately 3,050 pounds, and rides so easily and free from vibration that there is practically not a rattle or squeak, despite the fact that it carries tinware, cooking utensils and dishes.

A well devised locking arrangement makes it possible for the owner to leave the car on the beach or roadway, be gone for hours or days, without fear of any one entering it.

Two of Mr. Redcliffe's very special feature are a dust deflector adjusted behind the car, and a curtain arrangement used in conjunction with the windshield so that the draught can be directed to any part of the interior of the car.


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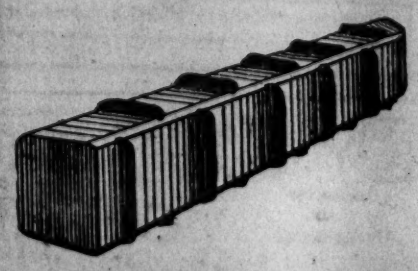

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**1918**

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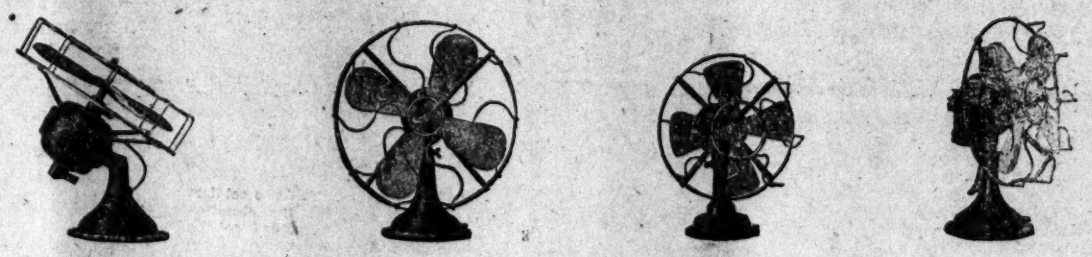

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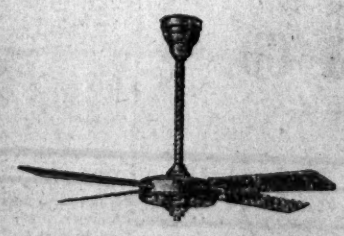

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# The Hopkins Theory Of Play-Writing

By Heywood Broun
*(New York Tribune).*

Arthur Hopkins expounds an ingenious and interesting theory of the theater in his book, "How's Your Second Act?" But it is a contentious book, particularly as he tries to make his formula fit every phase of the theater. "Unconscious projection" is the catchword of Hopkins. He explains what he means by that term as follows:

"Complete illusion has to do entirely with the unconscious mind. Except in the case of certain intellectual plays the theater is wholly concerned with the unconscious mind of the audience. The conscious mind should play no part.

"The theater is always seeking unanimous reaction. It is palpably evident that unanimous reaction from conscious minds is practically impossible. Seat a dozen people in a room, present to them any problem which you ask them consciously to solve, and you will get nearly as many different reactions as there are people, but place five thousand people in a room and strike some note of appeal that is associated with an unconscious idea common to all of them and you will get a practically unanimous reaction. In the theater I do not want the emotion that rises out of thought, but the thought that rises out of emotion. The emotional reaction must be secured first.

"The problem now arises: 'How can we in the theater confine ourselves to the unconscious mind?' The hypnotist has supplied us with the answer: 'Still the conscious mind.' The hypnotist's first effort is to render inoperative the conscious mind of the subject. With that out of the way he can direct his commands to an undistracted, unconscious mind and get definite reactions. The subject has no opportunity to think about it.

"In the theater we can secure a similar result by giving the audience no reason to think about it, by presenting every phase so unobtrusively, so free from confusing gesture, movement and emphasis, that all passing action seems inevitable, so that we are never challenged or consciously asked why. This whole treatment begins first with the manuscript, continues through the designing of the settings and follows carefully every actor's movement and inflection. If throughout this attitude of easy flow can be maintained the complete illusionment of the audience is inevitable."

So much is plausible and ingenious, and few will quarrel with Mr. Hopkins when he advances the theory that the director must eliminate "all gesture that is not absolutely needed." Nor will anybody, except the man who directed "Love's Lightning," attempt to combat his contention that the old custom of keeping the actor constantly on the move served no good purpose. It is also not to be denied that no player has a right to stand out of a well directperformance. Most of us will agree, also, when he points out that realistic settings full of minute detail serve to distract the attention of the spectator.

But a stand should be made when he suggests that the playwright's work depends "entirely upon his ability to surrender all that is personal emphasis and to enter into that mind that is common to all." Of course he makes an exception of Shaw, but that is not enough. Ibsen, whose plays Mr. Hopkins is producing so effectively, left "a heavy imprint of himself" on all that passed, through him. This is so marked that in several plays characters have been justly identified as personal spokesmen of the playwright. There doesn't seem to be any reason to doubt that Gregers Werle, for instance, stands for Ibsen in The Wild Duck. Nor is it necessary to concern ourselves with the great masters. Barrie does not surrender personal emphasis. His characters talk for him and not for themselves. Galsworthy retained his own personal representative in The Pigeon. Moody carried on a debate with himself in The Great Divide. And indeed the exceptions are far too numerous to prove the rule.

But the point in which we should take most violent issue with Hopkins is his theory as to the manner in which a play should be written.

"Necessarily," says Hopkins, "the playwright on approaching his work must leave himself free for all expression that may come through him, committed to nothing, bound by nothing, rule of drama, rule of logic, rule of conduct, or rule of life. He should have no fixed idea of predominating characters. He should leave his characters to work out their own predominance. He should be committed to no climax, no conclusion, no ending. He should refuse to twist his play or swerve his course. If he would be master, he must surrender completely, servant to all that honestly seeks expression through him; to the extent that he is capable of unconscious submergence and free from conscious design his work will approach greatness."

The Ten Commandments were written under these rules and so were "Good Gracious Annabelle" and "Happiness." But not every one can be a Clare Kummer or a Moses or a Hartley Manners. Most of the rest are journeymen playwrights and not ashamed of their carpentry. Ibsen, without doubt, committed himself almost invariably to a definite formula. It is hard to believe that he sat down to "A Doll's House" with "no fixed idea of predominating characters." It is still more difficult for us to believe that at the beginning he was "committed to no climax, no conclusion, no ending." It's the same way with the little men. The ease of manner which Hopkins desires is not the result of lack of plan. Nobody is ever so careless and free from restraint in an impromptu as in something he has prepared. Like flying, playwritting is easy enough until you begin to come down. Nobody should make a fight or write a play until he has some idea ahead of time where he will land.

## *Shipping Items*

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei & Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Htngkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

Teh C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

## *Passengers Arrived*

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mr. McDonald and Mrs. and Master Marshall.


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## *Provision Prices in Local Market*

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on May 14, 1918.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | ,, | 16-20 |
| Pork | ,, | 25-30 |
| Veal | ,, | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 14-16 |
| Cod | ,, | 14-16 |
| Mandarin | ,, | 30-40 |
| Mackerel | ,, | 18-20 |
| Pomfret | ,, | 18-20 |
| Salmon | ,, | none |
| Samli | ,, | 50-60 |
| Soles | ,, | 16-18 |
| Whitebait | ,, | 10-12 |
| **Game, Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | none |
| Duck | ,, | 50-80 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 15-17 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 18-20 |
| Geese | each | 80-1.00 |
| Hare | ,, | none |
| Partridge | ,, | none |
| Pheasant | ,, | none |
| Pigeons | ,, | 15-18 |
| Plover | ,, | 6-8 |
| Quail | each | 18-20 |
| Snipe | ,, | 12-14 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 30-35 |
| Teal | each | 12-14 |
| Wild Duck | ,, | 35-40 |
| Wild Pigeons | ,, | none |
| Woodcock | ,, | 35-40 |
| Wild Geese | ,, | none |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Appricots | per lb | none |
| Apples | ,, | 12-16 |
| Bananas | ,, | 10-12 |
| Cherries | ,, | 18-20 |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-18 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. | none |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | none |
| Lemons | each | 7-8 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | ,, | 15-20 |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | per lb. | 15-18 |
| Peaches | ,, | none |
| Persimmons | ,, | none |
| Peeboes | per lb. | none |
| Plums | ,, | 5-6 |
| Pumeloes | each | 25-30 |
| Pineapples | ,, | none |
| Pears | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Strawberries | ,, | 18-20 |
| Walnuts | ,, | 12-14 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 20-30 |
| French Beans | ,, | 12-15 |
| Broad Beans | ,, | 3-4 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Cabbage | each | 5-8 |
| Carrots | ,, | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | 10-12 |
| Celery | per bunch | 8-10 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 6-8 |
| Green Corn | each | none |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | 80-1.00 |
| Onions | per lb. | 12-15 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 4-5 |
| Potatoes | per pic. | $2.50-3.00 |
| Peas | per pic. | 4-5 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Tomatoes | ,, | 10-12 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour American | per 50 lbs. | $5.75 |
| Flour Australian | ,, | $4.40 |
| Flour Shanghai | ,, | $3.85 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $7.20 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | ,, | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $3.05 |
| Bran | ,, | $2.00 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 19.50 |
| Stove Coal | per ton | Tls. 21.75 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |
| **Laundry** | | |
| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-4.00 |

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

## Mail Notices

**MAILS CLOSE**

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 15
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....May 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..May 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. May 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. May 21
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. May 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru May 18
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle May 20
For Manila:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 19

**MAILS DUE.**

From U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa Maru May 18
Pef N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 18

## *Passengers Departed*

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Ando, Mrs. E. M. Shattock and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. K. Farnan and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Currie, Miss L. and Master A. Kane, Messrs. A. Kane and C. Wagstaff.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 18 | C'wangtao | Asaka Maru | Jap. | |
| Apr. 26 | Japan | Agamemenon | | |
| Apr. 29 | Japan | Capto | | |
| May 10 | — Japan | Chiyoda Maru | Jap. | |
| May 10 | — Japan | Fujisan Maru | Jap. | |
| May 13 | — Hankow | Fengyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Apr. 11 | Japan | Daiya Maru | Jap. | M. B. Co. |
| May 9 | — Hongkong | Dilwara | | |
| May 9 | — Chefoo | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 29 | Hankow | Hanping | Chi. | N.Y.P.I. Co |
| Apr. 26 | Japan | Kotobuki Maru | Jap. | |
| Apr. 26 | | Kurama Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. 27 | Hongkong | Katori Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 8 | — Japan | Kaga Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 13 | — Tsingtao | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 1 | Hankow | Meian | Am. | S. Oil Co. |
| May 13 | — Hankow | Meifoo | Am. | S. Oil Co. |
| May 13 | — Hankow | Nagasaki Maru | Jap. | |
| May 13 | — Japan | Nissho Maru | Jap. | F. & Co. |
| Apr. 25 | Japan | Oura Maru | Jap. | |
| May 11 | — Chinwangtao | Proteus | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| Apr. 25 | Japan | Shinten Maru | Jap. | |
| Apr. 26 | Japan | Shinsyu Maru | Jap. | |
| May 3 | Chefoo | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 13 | — Hongkong | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 8 | — Japan | Tenno Maru | Jap. | |
| May 8 | — Japan | Tokei Maru | Jap. | |
| May 10 | — Japan | Taishu Maru | Jap. | |
| May 4 | C'wangtao | Unkai Maru | Jap. | M.B.K. |
| May 7 | Hongkong | Wosang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 13 | — Hankow | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |

# Well-Painted Buildings Are Easier to Rent and Sell

Attractiveness of interior and exterior painting is a big factor in closing every sale or rental deal. The well painted building seldom causes its owners a loss through vacancy. Well painted houses boost real estate values in any neigborhood.

So "painting for looks" pays the building owner in many ways. But the chief function of paint is to prevent wear. That is why it pays to use only paint of known quality, such as

# Patton's Sun-Proof Paint

The best test for paints is—time. For more than a generation the Patton Paint products have been favorably known and widely tested. The best Sun-Proof asset is the army of paint buyers who will use nothing else.

You can depend on Sun-Proof as you can on no other paint. A job done with it is an investment yielding sure returns.

*Let us talk it over with you.*

Estimates Free of Charge on Application to

**FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.**

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPT.

# LAWN MOWERS

**Best American Make**

In Prices from... **Tls. 11.00** to **Tls. 26.00**

Importers and Engineers **TEMA** 6 Ave. Edouard VII
23 Ave. Edouard VII
Phone 462/3


## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0[00] — Midnight, 13[30] — 1[30] p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail 101 B. s. | Mail 3. B. s. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102. B. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2088 | 838 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2230 | 1960 | 1080 |
| 2345 | 1113 | 635 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1935 | 1700 | 730 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1658 | 720 |
| 000 | 1135 | 650 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| 1910 | 520 | 2310 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep. | 2301 | . . | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 1705 | 1612 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | — | 1655 | 1602 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 1631 | 1547 |
| 1123 | 1500 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 1338 | 1221 |
| 1457 | 1746 | — | 148 | dep. Techow dep. | — | 1048 | 938 |
| 1801 | 2021 | — | — | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 808 | 640 |
| 7. | ‡ | — | 220 | ‡ | — | ‡ | 8. |
| 800 | 2031 | — | — | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 756 | 1812 |
| 1039 | 2231 | — | 266 | dep. Tsianfu dep. | — | 601 | 1542 |
| 1300 | 033 | — | | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 349 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 048 | — | 318 | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 339 | 1256 |
| 1556 | 316 | — | 377 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 120 | 1032 |
| 1816 | 450 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 2336 | 810 |
| 9. | ‡ | — | 420 | ‡ | — | ‡ | 10. |
| 630 | 457 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 2329 | 2007 |
| 1156 | 822 | — | 523 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 1953 | 1442 |
| 1206 | 840 | — | | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 1946 | 1432 |
| 1657 | 1152 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 1648 | 928 |
| 1843 | 1300 | — | 631 | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1530 | 723 |

| Express 16. B. S. | Express 10. B. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Express 1. B. | Express 15. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . | 1420 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | 1410 | . . |
| 2230 | 1420 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking arr. | . . | 1415 | 620 |
| 700 | 2120 | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | . . | 755 | 2300 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 630 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1052 | 1456 | 2232 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 528 | 1128 | 1858 | 628 | 1219 | 1908 | a. Tsochuang d. | 708 | 1308 | 1908 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3[00] — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R. | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R.S. | STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R. | Express R. | Local | Night Express R.S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH dep. | → | 7.55 | 9.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 15.25 | 17.15 | 23.00 | PEKING dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.35 | Through Sleeping Car | .. |
| SOOCHOW dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18.15 | 19.20 | 1.08 | TIENTSIN arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.40 | | .. |
| WUSIH dep. | .. | 10.31 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.29 | 2.10 | CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 | | .. |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 6.50 | 11.22 | 13.16 | 15.03 | 16.48 | .. | 21.25 | 3.10 | TSINANFU dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 27 | Through Siberian Exp. | .. |
| TANYANG dep. | 8.05 | 12.09 | 14.11 | 16.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. | PUKOW arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.66 | | .. |
| CHINKIANG dep. | 9.46 | 12.52 | 14.55 | 17 17 | 18 22 | .. | .. | 5 06 | | | | | | | | | |
| NANKING arr. | 11.19 | *14.15 | 16.30 | 19.20 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 | NANKING dep. | .. | .. | 7.20 | 8.00 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 15.35 | 23.06 |
| | | | | | | | | | CHINKIANG dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.10 | 13.30 | 16.06 | 18.16 | 1 06 |
| PUKOW dep. | .. | 15.30 | Through Siberian Exp. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | TANYANG dep. | .. | .. | 9.36 | 10.59 | 14 12 | 16.41 | 19.08 | .. |
| TSINANFU dep. | .. | 8.18 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | CHANGCHOW dep. | 7.00 | .. | 10.34 | 12.18 | 15.08 | 17.39 | 20.20 | 3.06 |
| TIENTSIN arr. | .. | 16 25 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | WUSIH dep. | 8.15 | 7.10 | 11.28 | 13.26 | 16 00 | 18.29 | .. | 4.11 |
| CENTRAL dep. | .. | 16 55 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | SOOCHOW dep. | 9.35 | 8.08 | 12.23 | 14.54 | 17.01 | 19.21 | .. | 5.13 |
| PEKING arr. | .. | 19.50 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | SHANGHAI NORTH arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.50 | 19.00 | 21.00 | .. | 7.00 |

R Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS dep. | 6.50 | 8.10 | 10.50 | 13.15 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 20.45 | SHANGHAI NORTH dep. | 6.10 | 7.30 | 10.05 | 12.25 | 14.00 | 15.30 | 17.20 | 20.00 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 7.17 | 8.37 | 11.17 | 13.42 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 21.12 | KIANGWAN dep | 6.21 | 7.41 | 10.16 | 12.36 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.41 | 20.11 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH arr. | 7.25 | 8.45 | 11.25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 21.20 | WOOSUNG FORTS arr. | 6.45 | 8.05 | 10.40 | 13.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.05 | 20.35 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jessfield dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Siccawei dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.[illegible] | .... |
| *Shanghai South dep.* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashi dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kashing dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yukah dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changan dep. | 9.45 | 11 41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18.24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou arr. | 11 35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Changan dep. | ... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.20 |
| Yukah dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.45 |
| Kashing dep. | ... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.30 |
| Kashi dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Songkiang dep. | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.49 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction dep.* | *8.18* | *10.33* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | .... |
| *Shanghai South arr.* | *8.35* | *10.50* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 10 30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Siccawei dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North arr. | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

**KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | Zahkou dep. | .... | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... |
| Kenshangmun dep. | 7 10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | Hangchow dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12 45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 |
| Hangchow dep. | 7 20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | Kenshangmun dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12 57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Zahkou arr. | | 9.40 | 12.10 | ... | 16.55 | .... | Konzenchiao arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

R. Restaurant Cars

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 14, 1918.

**Money and Bullion**

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 107½=Tls. | 93.02 |
| @ 7.36=Mex. | $126.38 |
| Mex. Dollars Market rate: | 73.3375 |
| S'hai Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. | 290 |
| Bar Silver ... Tls. | — |
| Copper Cash ... per tael | 1795 |
| **Sovereigns:** | |
| Buying rate @ 4/6d.=Tls. | 4.44 |
| @ exch. 7 36=Mex. | $6.04 |
| Peking Bar ... | — |
| Native Interest ... | .04 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver ... | 48⅛d. |
| Bank Rate of Discount ... | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. ... | % |
| 4 m-s. ... | % |
| 6 m-s. ... | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex. Paris on London ...Fr. | 27.25 |
| Ex. N. Y. on London ...T.T. | $476½ |
| Consols ... £ | — |

**Exchange Opening Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | T.T. | 4/6 |
| London | Demand | 4/6½ |
| India | T.T. | 300 |
| Paris | T.T. | 300½ |
| Paris | Demand | 615 |
| New York | T.T. | 107 |
| New York | Demand | 107¼ |
| Hongkong | T.T. | 70½ |
| Japan | T.T. | 48⅞ |
| Batavia | T.T. | 221½ |

**Banks Buying Rates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | 4 m/s. Cdts. | 4/8d. |
| London | 4 m/s. Docy. | 4/8½d. |
| London | 6 m/s. Cdts. | 4/8½d. |
| London | 6 m/s. Docy. | 4/8⅝d. |
| Paris | 4 m/s. | 642 |
| New York | 4 m/s. Docy. | 111⅛ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 4.05 @ 4/5½ | | | £1 |
| " 1 @ 604 | = | Francs | 6.73 |
| " 0.35 @ 105½ | | Gold | $1 |
| " 1 @ 49⅛ | | Yen | 2.26 |
| " 1 @ 15 | | Rupees | 3.70 |
| " 1 @ — | | Roubles | — |
| " 1 @ 1.50 | | Mex. | $1.50 |

### Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 14, 1918.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

No business reported today.


**ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,**
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
**ASTOR**

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

**China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**"BICKERTON'S"**
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & CO.**


## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | $577½ |
| Chartered | £71 |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $335 B. |
| North China | Tls. 123 B. |
| Union of Canton | $530 B. |
| Yangtsze | $200 B. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd | Tls. 20½ B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $133 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | $310 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref | Tls. 108 |
| Indo-China Def | |
| "Shell" | 120s. B. |
| Shanghai Tug (o) | Tls. 22½ B. |
| Shanghai Tug (f) | Tls. 40 |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 9¾ B. |
| Oriental Cons | 27s. 6d. |
| Philippine | Tls. 0.80 |
| Raub | $2.85 S. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $119 B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 108 B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 18 B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 71 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $81 S. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo French Land | Tls. 70 B. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 68½ B. |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd | $11 B. |
| China Realty (ord) | Tls. 50 |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cottons Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 179 S. |
| E-wo Pref | Tls. 97½ |
| International | Tls. 225 S. |
| International (pref) | Tls. 72½ B. |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 117½ S. |
| Oriental | Tls. 52 S. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 139 |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 15¾ |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 8½ S. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref | Tls. 90 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 |
| China Sugar | $80 B. |
| Green Island | $6.65 B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 5 |
| Major Bros | Tls. 15½ B. |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 70 B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz | $13½ B. |
| Llewellyn | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford | $82 B. |
| Moutrie | $35 |
| Watson | $5.60 B. |
| Weeks | $13½ B. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 9 S. |
| Ambers | Tls. 0.25 B. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 7½ B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 3¾ B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 24 |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 0.90 |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 3 |
| Bute | Tls. 1 |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 9 |
| Cheng | Tls. 2.10 |
| Consolidated | Tls. 2¼ |
| Dominion | Tls. 9 |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 6 B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 16½ |
| Kamunting | Tls. 5¾ |
| Kapala | Tls. 0.40 B. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 27 |
| Karan | Tls. 11 |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 5 B. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 16 |
| Padang | Tls. 12¼ |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 5 B. |
| Permata | Tls. 2½ |
| Repah | Tls. 0.92½ |
| Samagagas | Tls. 0.80 |
| Seekee | Tls. 6 |
| Semambu | Tls. 1.05 |
| Senawang | Tls. 8 B. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 0.70 |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7 |
| S'hai Malay-pref | Tls. 10.70 |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1.35 |
| Sungala | Tls. 1.55 |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 9 |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 3½ |
| S'hai Kalantan | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 0.75 |
| Taiping | Tls. 1 B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Tebong | Tls. 16½ |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 4 B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber | Tls. 140 B. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 7 S. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $3 |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 67 |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 21½ B. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 33 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 79 ½ B. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 162½ B. |

S., Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.


Telephone No. 398

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**


## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, May 11.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot: 2s. 3⅛d. paid
July to December: 2.s 4⅜d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Inactive.

Previous quotation, London, May 10:
Spot: 2s. 3⅛d. paid
July to December: 2s. 4⅜d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

# ENEMY HAS FAILED IN MAIN OBJECTIVE, REPINGTON HOLDS

### Has Been Unable, Says British Expert, To Separate English And French Armies And Drive Them Back On Their Bases.

### FOCH'S ASSURANCE AS TO AMIENS OF GREAT IMPORT

### While Situation Is Still Grave And Climax Of Battle Is Still To Be Fought, A German Failure Is Indicated

By Lieut. Col. Repington.

London, April 6.—The enemy renewed his attack on the morning of Thursday, April 4, and continued it through the night on the Franco-British front east and southeast of Amiens. The British line south of the Somme yesterday ran from Moreuil through Hangard and east of Villers-Bretonneux to a hill west of Hamel. Our troops here stand in their last position between the enemy and Amiens, so far as the ground between the Somme and Avre is concerned. The French were simultaneously attacked from Mesnil to Moreuil and lost a little ground, as we have done at Hamel.

The enemy on all this part of the Allied front showed twenty divisions and suffered great losses without reaching his objective, which was, on the French front, the Amiens-Clermont Railway, which runs north and south about nine miles east of Montdidier.

**His Objective Unchanged.**

The enemy's strategic objective remains unchanged. It is to separate the British from the French; drive us away to the north and immure us there; turn next upon the French and march upon the French armies and so impose peace. Just as Napoleon hoped by striking at Charleroi in 1815, to separate the British and Prussians and cause them to fall back in divergent directions toward their different bases, so Ludendorff, doubtless, hopes that our shortness of strategic vision will lead us to play the enemy's game and commit a blunder of the first magnitude.

But the first part of this German program is not yet finished. The two armies of France and England are still closely linked, and Gen. Foch's word is given for it that Amiens will not fall. We suppose he speaks by the book, for this is a very vital matter. The Germans are attempting the stroke which many have thought, ever since 1914, they would attempt some day, and that they would have done on the first occasion when they have found themselves with the strength and liberty to attempt it.

**Gravity Of The Situation.**

As the Germans are fully alive to the gravity of the situation, there is no good reason why we should ignore it. They are less than ten miles from Amiens. Amiens is only twenty miles from Abbeville, and from Abbeville to the sea there is no bridge over the broad estuary of the Somme. The German object, so far as we are concerned, I think is, after separating us from the French and driving the latter south, to hold the Somme definitely against us and coop us up in the limited area north of its eastern side, part of which the Germans have already intrenched.

We should be separated from our bases on the Seine. We should have to break out somewhere, and it would be hard. Probably we could be held by an inferior force. We should be separated from the French, and the further the latter retreated the further would we be separated from them. Had there ever been a risk of this contingency arising as the result of the German success on March 21 and 22, we should have taken drastic measures, as I have previously hinted, about March 23.—I assume there is no such risk, because we are apparently remaining quietly in our positions from the Somme to the sea and we are guaranteed the security of Amiens.

**We Have Cause For Confidence.**

The Germans have not separated us from the French, and our confidence increases when we see the assaults, delivered with great strength against us, handsomely defeated with but little proportionate gain from an immense loss on the enemy's side. Assuming that the general intentions ascribed to the enemy may conceivably be correct, his game would be, and apparently is, to make holding attacks upon the British from the Somme to the sea and to thrust at Amiens from south of the Somme with all his strength, as apparently he is doing.

He is bound to deliver this thrust on a fairly broad front, and this need responds to the extension of his attack from the Somme down to Montdidier and beyond it. At the same time he piles up a force to keep the French in play and hence the furious combats between Montdidier and Noyon which the French have fought so gamely. The German masses follow in reserve to support the Amiens stroke.

Two circumstances which the enemy cannot well have anticipated have come about since March 21. Our 5th Army has been replaced by the French. Since then the enemy is not dealing, as he undoubtedly wished to deal, with the British alone. I consider that the relief of our 5th Army by the French, however distressing to us, was a splendid achievement on the part of our valiant allies, and should be recognised in some public manner. Never a word of complaint came from the French, but it is quite true, as I see one French critic now says, that caused a drain on the French reserves. Our cavalry has nobly supported them.

**Would Extend British Inquiry.**

If, as I read is the case, an inquiry is on foot concerning our retreat from St. Quentin, I hope it may include a thorough examination of the whole question of the extension of the British front, and of our strengths and of the views of general headquarters in France, and that all comment may be postponed until the inquiry is completed. The second event unexpected by the enemy is the decision to send American troops into the battle.

I have the idea that the Germans have avoided contact with the Americans as much as possible, and, perhaps, on sea as well as on land. They have done this, I think, with the thought of their own reconstruction after the war, and of the straits which they will be in if Germany has then to meet the bitter hostility of the United States. The Germans hoped to overwhelm the British and aimed at them alone. They now find the French and the Americans as well across their path, and to this extent, at all events, their original plan has miscarried.

I do not think we should entertain any illusions concerning the week's lull which took place in the battle between the repulse of the German attack on Arras and their renewal of the attack. The enemy had at some points advanced thirty-five miles. Much of his advance was across ground which he had completely devastated a year ago. He found we had treated some road junctions as the Germans had treated them. All his communications had to be repaired or freshly made. He had suffered much and had expended ammunition and supplies.

The double movement of his troops, trains, convoys, guns ambulances and so forth had to take place across country roads and manly by night, owing to the attention of our airmen. These movements, therefore, involved great difficulties, and the leaves are not yet thick enough on the trees to give cover from observation.

**The Climax Is Yet To Come.**

The lull must be regarded as normal, and even though we may have profited from it more than the enemy, both sides have profited from it much. The climax of the battle is yet to come. We must expect that the enemy will bring up every man he can lay hold of and will seek once more to overwhelm us, in the belief that such a success is well worth the sacrifice of another 300,000 men. In our old positions of March 21 we had liberty of maneuver and could go back without uncovering anything of great moment. Now it is different. Now we must fight where we stand, for we cannot afford to go back very far. But our troops are rested; their defenses will have hardened as the result of a week of digging in. Lost material has been largely replaced and our reserves must now be up. We hold some fairly strong positions, and if the enemy's thrust against Amiens fails, the French line from Chauny through Noyon to Lassigny and Ayencourt stands menacingly on the flank of an enemy retreating from the Avre.

The German General Staff, in one of its monographs, once attracted attention to the risk of the parallel order of battle and declared that only a sane conception of war could prevent it. This order of battle, which the Germans hate like the plague, and avoid whenever they can, is still before them. Ludendorff is striving to escape from it by a break through and the creation of gaps through which our envelopment may come.

But the act remains unaccomplished and the only certainty for the moment is to inflict such losses upon the enemy that Germany will stand appalled before them. The Kaiser's battle, indeed! It is well that the chief of this bloody minded race should forever be connected with the greatest crime that has ever stained the history of the human race.

## BAR SILVER

*Reuter's Service*

London, May 11.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. steady.
Previous quotation, London, May 10:
Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. quiet.

## Rubber Outputs

| | March lbs. | April lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Alma | 22,800 | 29,500 |
| Amherst | 3,353 | 3,984 |
| Anglo-Dutch | 82,500 | 77,000 |
| Anglo-Java | 187,000 | 162,000 |
| Ayer Tawah | 22,000 | 20,759 |
| Batu Anam | 28,527 | 17,723 |
| Bukit Toh Alang | 10,338 | 10,500 |
| Bute | 10,613 | 12,624 |
| Chempedak | 6,300 | 9,000 |
| Chemor | 15,126 | 14,752 |
| Cheng | 14,030 | 15,076 |
| Consolidated | 49,314 | 45,032 |
| Dominion | 36,109 | 36,877 |
| Gula Kalumpong | 62,400 | 68,800 |
| Shipped to London | 48,160 | 54,481 |
| Java Consolidated | 78,000 | 69,000 |
| Kamunting | 15,588 | 19,845 |
| Kapala | 7,752 | 8,350 |
| Kapayang | — | — |
| Karan | 6,070 | 7,687 |
| Kota Bahroe | 33,801 | 34,586 |
| Kroewoek | 47,000 | — |
| Langkat | 70,181 | 58,751 |
| Padang | 20,000 | 19,000 |
| Permata | 4,510 | — |
| Pengkalan | 9,473 | 9,924 |
| Repah | 9,500 | 10,000 |
| Samagaga | 10,000 | 12,600 |
| Semambu | 12,713 | 10,967 |
| Sec Kee | — | 6,758 |
| Senawang | 25,126 | 30,553 |
| Shanghai-Malay | — | — |
| Shanghai-Klebang | 9,952 | 10,040 |
| Shanghai-Kelantan | 14,500 | 14,786 |
| Shanghai-Seremban | 7,570 | 8,045 |
| Shanghai-Pahang | 15,797 | 16,481 |
| Shanghai-Sumatra | 60,510 | 50,220 |
| Sua Manggis | — | — |
| Sungala | 6,535 | 8,252 |
| Sungei Duri | 16,928 | 20,635 |
| Taiping | 10,759 | 11,765 |
| Tanah Merah | 20,000 | 26,204 |
| Tebong | 56,000 | 55,000 |
| Ulobri | 4,006 | 4,013 |
| Ziangbe | | 64,000 |


## Amusements

**ISIS THEATRE**
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
Harry Carter, Priscilla Dean and Eddie Polo
With an all star cast
In the wonder serial in 16 episodes
"THE GRAY GHOST"
Showing Episodes 8, 9 and 10
Entitled:
"THE DOUBLE FLOOR"
"THE PEARL NECKLACE"
"SHADOWS"
The Screaming Comedy
"A BULLY AFFAIR"

on Thursday, 16th May,
The Wonderful Modern Production
"THE MASKED RIDER"
Predominant METRO
Feature, in 5 acts.

Times and Prices as Usual.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Olympic Theatre**
NEW PROGRAMME
*For May 15th*
SHOWING
Paramount Pictograph
"LITTLE LADY EILEEN"
FIVE PARTS
CUPID IN THE OLDEN TIME
Comedy

**THE VICTORIA THEATRE**
— PRESENTS —
Tonight Tonight
THEODORE ROBERTS and ANITA KING
IN
"ANTON THE TERRIBLE"
The Story of a Struggle For Political and Personal Liberty
SHOWING
ALSO
NEW GRAPHIC
and
NEW COMEDIES

**LYCEUM THEATRE**
SATURDAY, MAY 18th.
Grand Vocal Concert
by
PROF. GERARD ZALSMAN
(distinguished Dutch Baritone)
Kindly assisted by
*Mrs. L. J. Burrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. L. Isenman*
At the piano: Mr. Young.
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.
17858 Under the management of A. STROK

**"THE ELDORADO"**
3 Jukong Road.
High-class Vaudeville and Dance Hall!
"To complete a PERFECT-DAY" visit
"The-Eldorado"
Come and be entertained!
MISS RIGOLETTO, French Songs and Dances
MISS SOPHIE, American Ragtime Singer
LATEST ONE-STEPS, FOX TROTS, and WALTZ
Music by
PROF. MARTINEZ' Orchestra

"The" Picture House of Shanghai
**APOLLO THEATRE**
The Home of Beautiful Pictures

*TONIGHT* *TONIGHT*
The Screamingly Funny French Comedy Film
A PAIR OF BRACES Featuring MR. GERMAIN
A PAIR OF BRACES Featuring MR. GERMAIN
You never could have guessed so much fun could be "held up" by a pair of braces.
IT IS JUST ONE OF THOSE DELIGHTFUL, HAPPY, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES ACTED IN THE RIGHT SPIRIT BY A VIVACIOUS FRENCH CAST
Pathe's American Gazette and Pathe's British Gazette and another Selection of
THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS
*Sketched by the man who sees the bright side of the army Today.'*
*THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 16th*
GERALDINE O'BRIEN and THURLOW
GERALDINE O'BRIEN and THURLOW
BERGEN IN A WOMAN'S FIGHT
BERGEN IN A WOMAN'S FIGHT
ANOTHER OF OUR SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE BOOKINGS.
IT IS A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
The greatest films now shown in the East. You have seen the successes we have scored this season with these pictures. Here is another to add to the long list.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,250,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... 1,250,000

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F. M. S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haiphong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART.
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETY,
Manager for China.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 12,500,000
$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

*Head Office:* HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Bidder, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtao |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 28,000,000 |
| | Hpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 2,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* PETROGRAD.
*Paris office:* 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Peking |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Dairen | Nicolayewsk | Vladivostock |
| Hailan | O/Amur | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,282,950.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Agt. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .... 12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund ..... $1,298,552.50
Special Reserve Fund $1,298,933.88

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifeng | Hankow |
| Changchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dairy | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hauchow | Canton |
| Tainan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic 9 January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

*London Bankers:*
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | London | S. Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonasaki |
| Dalny | Mukden | Singapore |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kaiyuen | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Kobe | Rangoon | Tsingtau |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $300,000.00
Reserve ..... $15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) $2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request

K. P. CHEN.
General Manager.

## International Banking Corpcration

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,345,000.00
U.S. $7,845,000.00

*Head Office:*
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

*London Office,*
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Santo Domingo |
| Calcutta | Manila | Santiago de los |
| Canton | Medellin | Caballeros |
| Cebu | Panama | Shanghai |
| Colon | Peking | Singapore |
| (Cristobal C.Z.) | | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | San Pedro de | |
| Hankow | Macoris | Yokohama |

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bahia | Petrograd |
| Buenos Aires | Rio de Janeiro |
| Caracas, | Santiago de Cuba |
| Genoa | Santos |
| Habana | San Paulo |
| Moscow, Russia | Valparaiso |
| Montevideo | |

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
No. 1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 80,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Cheribon | Penang | Telok-Betong |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Tjatjap |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Weltevreden |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | |
| Langsa | Singapore | |
| Makassar | Soerabaya | |
| Medan | | |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office:* SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 6% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund. 9752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) . Yen 15,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

## 中孚銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
*Head office: Tientsin*
Capital ..... $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..... $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| Peking | Wusieh |
| Hankow | Hangchow |
| Nanking | Ningpo |
| Yangchow | Shaohsing |
| Hsuchow | Canton |
| Pengpu | Hongkong |
| Tsingkianpu | |

*Shanghai Branch*
*441, Ningpo Road*

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
P. D. EAR, Sub-Manager.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Today | | | | | | | |
| Japan and America via Moji | Kumano maru | .. | .. | | .. | 12.00 | 12.30 |
| Russia via Siberia (P. Train) | Via Pukow | 21.00 | 17.00 | | .. | .. | 20.30 |
| Amoy, Hongkong and Canton | Suiyang | 21.00 | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe | Kumsang maru | 12.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.30 |
| Nagaki, Kobe, Yokama, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via U.S.A. | | .. | 12.30 | | | | 21.00 |
| Nagaki, Kobe, Yokama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe | | .. | .. | 11.00 | .. | .. | 12.00 |
| Tientsin | Haimobi | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.00 |
| Peking and Tientsin (Every day in Daily except Sunday) | Train | .. | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Hankow | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Ningpo | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tomorrow | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Friday, May 17. | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America via Moji | Omi maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 | 19.30 |
| Tientsin | Penza | 13.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| Newchwang | Singan | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan ports | Omi maru | 13.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Nagasaki and Vladivostock | | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Foochow | Koboku maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swatow, Honskong & Canton | Kaifong | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Saturday, May 18. | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America via Nagasaki | Suwa maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 | 18.30 |
| Manila | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shengking | 9.00 | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada | | .. | 15.30 | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sunday, May 19. | | | | | | | |
| Manila | Fushimi maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 | 17.00 |
| Monday, May 20. | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America v. Nagasaki | Yamashiro m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.00 | 19.30 |
| Russia via Siberia (Express) | Via Pukow | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 20.30 |
| Hongkong | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Tuesday, May 21. | | | | | | | |
| Japan and U.S.A. via Moji | Chikugen maru | .. | 18.30 | .. | .. | 20.00 | 19.30 |
| Newchwang, Chefoo & Tientsin | | | | | | | |

A Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 12.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 12 noon.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

## Local Outports Mail

*Permanent Notice*

| Destination | Mails Close Daily. a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. | 7.00 | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| Nanking all River Ports | 11.30 | |
| Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang. | | 3.30 |
| Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places | | 4.30 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places | | 9.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China .. Shanghai-Hangchow Train | | |
| Sinchwang, (and Ssekking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) | 5.30 | 8.00 |
| Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan) | | 1.30 |
| Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places | | 3.30 |
| Ningpo via Hangchow | | 11.00 |
| Linghu | | |
| Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang | 3.00 | 11.00 |
| Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang .. | 7.00 | 11.00 |
| Courier. | | |
| Chowpu | 6.30 | 11.00 |
| Foot Boat. | | |
| Chwansha | 6.45 | 11.00 |
| Cycle Rider | | |
| Siccawei and Taipac .. | 8.00 | 2.00 |
| | 10.00 | 4.00 |
| | | 6.00 |
| Kiangnan Arsenal .... | 8.00 | 2.00 |
| | 11.00 | 4.00 |
| Sundays only | | 1.30 |
| Woosung Train. | Close | Daily. |
| Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan) .... | 5.05 | 2.10 |
| | 7.00 | 5.00 |
| | 10.10 | 6.30 |
| | 11.45 | |
| Steamer. | | Daily. Sundays expected |
| Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow .. | | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch. | Close | Daily. |
| | a.m. | p.m. |
| Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen | 7.00 | 5.00 |
| | 11.00 | |
| Chuking and Pinghu .. | 8.00 | |

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital .... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... 266,000.00

*Head Office: Shanghai.*
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

## MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

*Capital (Paid-up) .... Yen 20,000,000.*
*Reserve ..... „ 12,550,000.*
*Head Office:* Tokyo, Japan.
*President:* Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
*London:* Messrs Barclays Bank, Ltd The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd
*New York:* The National City Bank of New York
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

J. KENJOH, Manager.

## Sailed from Shanghai

| | |
|---|---|
| For London, etc. | |
| Kitano Maru | Apr. 17 |
| For Liverpool | |
| Iyo Maru | Apr. 6 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | May 10 |
| For San Francisco | |
| Tenyo Maru | Apr. 13 |
| China | Apr. 13 |
| Venezuela | Apr. 27 |
| Shinyo Maru | Apr. 30 |
| For Seattle | |
| Katori Maru | Apr. 23 |
| Manila Maru | May 4 |
| For Vancouver | |
| Empress of Asia | Apr. 13 |
| For Marseilles, etc. | |
| Kirishimayama Maru | May 11 |
| For Port Said | |
| Nichiyo Maru | Apr. 27 |

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 19 | — | Seattle etc. | Suwa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 21 | — | Vancouver | Montcalm | Br. | C.P.R. |
| May 25 | — | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| May 25 | — | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M. S.S. Co. |
| May 27 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| June 6 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| June 10 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Africa Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| June 11 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| June 16 | — | Seattle, etc. | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 22 | — | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 24 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 15 | — | Moji, Kobe and Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 17 | 3.00 | Nagasaki | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| May 18 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Tategami Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 18 | — | Moji, Kobe and Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 21 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 22 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka. | Chikuzen Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 25 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka. | Takashima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 31 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'huma | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR EUROPE, IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | London etc. | Kaga Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| | — | London, etc. | Hirano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 15 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 15 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshaé | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |
| May 16 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 16 | D.L. | Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 17 | — | Foochow & Keelung | Kohoku Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| May 19 | D.L. | Swatow & Hongkong | Kaifong | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 20 | — | Hongkong & Manila | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 21 | D.L. | Hongkong & Canton | Sungkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 23 | D.L. | Amoy, H'ong & C'ton | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 24 | — | Takao, F'chow, K'lung | Keelung Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| May 31 | — | Singapore | Mexico Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| June 1 | — | Hongkong & Manila | Colombia | Am. | P.M. S.S. Co |
| June 2 | — | Hongkong | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 11 | — | Hongkong | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 16 | — | Hongkong | Canada Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 16 | — | Tientsin direct | Hsinchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 16 | noon | Tsingtao | Hakushin Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| May 17 | 3.00 | Vladivostock | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| May 18 | 10.00* | W'wei, C'foo, & T'tsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 18 | D.L. | Newchwang | Singan | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 21 | 3.00 | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin. | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 23 | noon | Dairen (direct) | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| May 23 | — | T'tsin, Dalny via T'tao | Suma Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 15 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 15 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 16 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Fenyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| May 16 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Tungting | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 17 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Yohyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| May 17 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Loongwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 17 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 18 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 21 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 22 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

| Arrived | | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | — | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 14 | — | Japan | Fuso Maru | | |
| May 14 | — | Hankow | Tsangtah | Br. | C.I.X.E.L. Co. |
| May 14 | — | Hankow | Kiangwah | Chi. | C.M.S.S. Co. |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Suiyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| May 14 | M.N. Hankow etc. | Tuckwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 14 | M.N. Hankow etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 14 | D.L. W'wei, C'foo & T'tain. | Koonshing | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 14 | 3.00 W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 14 | 1.00 Dairen (direct) | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| May 14 | — Hongkong | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| May 14 | — Hongkong | Kwangtah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 14 | M.N. Wenchow | Kwangchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 14 | — Kobe | Hirano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 14 | — Japan | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 14 | — Singapore | Cyclops | | |
| May 14 | — Japan | Shinten Maru | Jap. | |
| May 14 | — Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on **Wednesday, May 15** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel No. 3266.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, May 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel No. 77.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIllwain, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on **Friday, May 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3266.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Friday, May 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For **Freight or Passage**, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Capt. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, May 17** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

### For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 15** at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**F'CHOW & K'LUNG.**—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 17**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kaifong** Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, May 19** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang**, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SINGAPORE.**—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 31** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **June 16**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN Direct.**—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NEWCHWANG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Singan** Capt. W. McDonald, will leave on **Saturday, May 18** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Buterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 18** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 21** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.**—The Str. **Suma Maru** Capt. N. Iwanmatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 28** at ——— The steam-launch conveying Passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Foreign Ports

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, June 6**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto. will be despatched on **June 10**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.


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FOR TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst, owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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|---|---|---|---|
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"AFRICA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 9, June 10
For Singapore
"MEXICO MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, May 29, May 31
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

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For Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"SUMA MARU" .....(1,537 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, May 26, May 28
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, May 15, May 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.


## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Man | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BVIII | | Cruise | Chiyoda | Jap. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| MMB | Apr. .. | | D de Lagree | Fr. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| CNWP | Oct. 26 | Cruise | Nightingale | Br. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| P&OBI | | Cruise | Villalobos | Am. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |


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|---|---|---|---|
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| Empress of Japan | May 25 | Montcalm | July 31 |

*Montcalm calls at Moji.

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G. M. JACKSON
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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
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*(For Liverpool.)

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|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Sekine, | May 19 |
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Irisawa, | June 16 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. Y. Nakajima, | May 21 |
| TATEGAMI MARU | 5,000 | Capt. Y. Tsuruhashi, | May 28 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 8,000 | Capt. K. Soida, | May 31 |

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KUMANO MARU | 9,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | May 15 |
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | May 18 |
| CHIKUZEN MARU | 5,000 | Capt. N. Nojiri, | May 22 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. A. Nakamata, | May 25 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIRANO MARU | 16,500 | Capt. H. Fraser, | May 14 |

**KOBE TO SEATTLE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAMO MARU | 16,000 | Capt. R. Shimidzu, | May 31 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | —— | June 25 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | —— | June 2 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| BANGO MARU | 14,000 | —— | June 19 |
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The salesman is finding the automobile one of his greatest assets in covering more ground in less time. In this connection John N. Willys, President of Willys-Overland, Inc., tells of some of the valuable uses to which salesmen are putting this modern transportation means.

"I asked one of the greatest and most important food concerns in America to tell me what the passenger car means to its travelling salesmen in the efficiency of their business. Their answer is important because it is typical of the saving in time, railroad facilities, and man power that the automobile is the equivalent of 10 to 20 percent in extra man power.

"Another group of men in town use automobiles. They are merchants, clerks, and men who work in factories and shops. Watch the man you know in these groups. You'll find the merchant using his car for a dozen business errands a day. He is doubling up most likely, and getting along with one less clerk as part of his "bit." The clerk or factory man is hurrying home to his war garden, or he belongs to a committee for raising funds for one of the countless patriotic requirements of the day. Or maybe he is one of those few who simply use a car to carry him to a less expensive home with a big saving in time and energy. Wherever he is you will arrive at the astonishing fact that the myriad of automobiles which are upon our streets devote between 80 and 90 percent of their mileage to the strict business of saving time. And yet this great time saver, the passenger automobile, is considered by some folks as a luxury and a non-essential. I wonder what their idea of public utility really is.

Tremendous business activities, heretofore unrecognised in their scope and magnitude, have come to depend to an extraordinary degree upon the passenger car as a means of needful transportation. All manner of construction work, such as contracting and building, the erection of public works, extension of highways, expansion of rail and other shipping facilities, and so on, have come to require a vast number of automobiles for the convenience of executives, inspectors, engineers, estimators, paymasters and others. Fire chiefs, captains of police, superintendents, public executives, physicians, clergyman, lawyers and members of all other professions find their cars a needful element in their daily work.

"We are of necessity forced to the conclusion that the passenger car is a public utility of the very first order and necessity. Therefore, if our great nation is to continue its program and carry the present war to a successful end, the manufacture of passenger automobiles must continue to such a degree as will not interfere with the efficiency of those whose efforts are vital to our national efficiency."

## Random Shots

By The Cynic

Overheard at a local Indian silk store:

Shopkeeper (to lady shopper about to leave with purchased package): "Anything more, madam?"

Lady Shopper: "No, thank you."

Shopkeeper: "Yes, please." (Shows her out).

• • •

In the lobby of a local hotel recently an Asiatic gentleman being introduced to a number of Occidentals. Beverages were ordered all round, and the Asiatic member of the party, lifting his glass with a flourish, surprised the assembled compan by proposing the health of his foreign friends thuswise: "I beg your pardon."

• • •

A correspondent writes from Renong, says the Straits Echo: The man power question is again exercising our minds and an incident which has just occurred recalls a similar one which happened in the early days of the war. A local dredge-master asked the British vice-consul to forward his name to the General with a recommendation for a commission. At the club that evening the ladies were discussing this gentleman's patriotism and one of them said, "Mr. X has been in successful command of the ——dreadge for two years. Surely he should have a commission in the Navy."

• • •

The latest lament in Albion assumes a new shape. A wounded subaltern who came home from China to join up at the beginning of the war made an unusual request at the hospital. Could he have a Chinese nurse? When told that there were none available he was a little disconsolate. "There ought to be a few imported," he said, "for persons who have lived a long time in the Orient. There are a number of them in Chinese cities. They have been trained by English and American missionaries, and as soon as they begin to learn how to nurse they beat their instructions in gentleness and patience." He was surprised that those who had known their ministrations abroad did not ask for them here. Perhaps the Minister of War in Peking may be persuaded to form a Chinese Amah Battalion?

• • •

A set of interesting motor traffic regulations has been drawn up for the city of Pyang Yang, Chosen. Motorists are enjoined, among other things, as follows: "When you pass the corner and bridge ring the horn. When you get ahead of the passenger on foot or the cow or the horse you must ring the horn. When you meet take care to ring the horn and not be the horse or the cow, speed slowly and be afraid of them. Drive slowly when you meet the horse and cattle, do not make them afraid and carefully make the sound. If they are afraid of the sound you must escape a little while at the side of the road till they pass away. When you drive the motor car do not leave the driver seat and take care lest unexpected trouble happen.

"Do not drive the motor car when you are drunk and do not smoke on the drive seat. You must drive your automobile at the speed of 8 knots per hour on the city road and at 12 knots per hour on the country roads. In narrow place of road corner and bridge speed slowly. When you see the policeman throwing up his hand you must not drive in front of him. When two cars are driving in the same road, if there is another car in front of yours or behind yours, you must keep 60 yards away from him, if you go ahead of him ring horn and pass him. When anything the matter with your car go police station tell him."

The plum is reserved for the last, in the shape of a special notice reading as follows:

"You must never put overload on your automobile. The licensed capacity of your Ford car is five persons, two in front house and three in back house."

• • •

In the Hongkong Summary Court the other day counsel for the defendant applied for bail on behalf of his client and on being asked by the presiding judge to show cause why bail should be granted, the attorney said that his client was suffering from leg trouble, which would prevent him from running away, anyhow.

Reason enough!

• • •

One of the English Parliamentary wits suggests that the new giant British aeroplanes are to have Scottish jokes painted on their wings so that they cannot be seen.

• • •

Count Hertling is alleged to admire Mr. Balfour for not wasting his time by reading his speeches. "Only a real diplomatist," he is reported to have remarked, "would know by instinct how unnecessary it is to read what I say about this war."

• • •

German newspapers report that in many German towns women and girls are stopped in lonely streets and robbed of their boots. Is there a boot shortage in the German army?

• • •

During the British advance on Jericho an enemy shell strucks an ancient tomb and revealed a skeleton. Investigation by the offical archeologists connected with the British Staff pointed to the skeleton being that of an historical figure, John of Antioch. Accordingly a cable was despatched to the War Office in London: "Have discovered skeleton supposed to be that of John of Antioch." The War Office replied: "Cannot trace John Antioch. Send identification disc."

## Daylight Saving And Sports

*(Manila Times).*

By the daylight saving bill which has become a law in the United States, the clock was advanced one hour in each of the five zones in the United States at 2 a.m. the last Sunday in March, and at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in October each year it is to be set back.

Thus, after a century and a half, America has heeded the implied suggestion in Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, as the Outlook points out. He wrote:

"In walking through the Strand and Fleet Street one morning at 7 o'clock I observed there was not one shop open, though it had been daylight and the sun up above three hours; the inhabitants of London chosing voluntarily to live much by candlelight, and sleep by sunlight, and yet often complain, a little absurdly, of the duty on candles and the high price of tallow."

In England there is a Daylight Saving Law now, with a resultant saving of many million dollars' worth of fuel. In the United States, the new Act will save at least a million tons of coal, it is said, because of the smaller consumption of fuel in the evening for artificial light on electric railways, in theaters hotels and elsewhere.

In addition, people begin the day's work earlier, and therefore have more time for gardening at the end of the day; indeed, a well-known authority has stated that the adoption of daylight saving may add even as much as fifty percent to the value of the home garden enterprise and to the amount of food produced. Thus, with the necessity of increasing the food supply for America and her allies, the new Act is a war measure of inestimable benefit.

By it the ordinary worker has had presented to him no less than 214 hours of daylight leisure. He begins his day's work an hour earlier and finishes it an hour earlier, with the extra daylight for his gardening or for the tonic of athletics and recreation, for the enjoyment of parks and the countryside, for tramping and cycling and motoring. An American lad, hearing of the new Act, exclaimed, "Why, I can now play golf right up to half-past eight at night!" As to baseball, many clubs expect to begin ball games at 4:30 instead of 3:30. This will give more "fans" a chance to see games than ever before, and, under the daylight saving plan, it is expected that the game is now facing its greatest season.

Although by the new order of things a man may get up at 7 o'clock on April 1 and start for work at eight, in reality, by sun time he will have risen at six and started for work at seven. He will thus be using an hour of daylight in the morning which, as Franklin noted, used to be thrown away. He may think that nothing has been changed except the clock; but, unless we are much mistaken, there will be an improvement in his health, because his work will begin in a cooler hour and close sooner after the "heat meridian," when labor is more exhausting, because his eyestrain will be less, and because he will spend more time in the fresh air at the end of the day. There will also be an improvement in his gardening output, in his golf score, and, above all, in fuel conservation. As never before he will realise the value of daylight.

The plan is worth studying for the Philippines. Here we rise between six and seven to find daylight in full blast. Why not rise between five and six, call the hour between six and seven, and get another hour of daylight in the evening." At five in the morning these days, it is light enough to justify our rising. It is pleasantly cool and we may start work with the zest of the cool morning hours. True, such a plan forces us to work during the heated hours of the day, but we do that now. A daylight saving project would give us the cool hours of the afternoon for recreation.

## Last Great Bare-Knuckle Fight

By James J. Corbett

The Sullivan-Kilrain fight in Richburg, Miss., in 1889, sounded the death knell for bare knuckle fighting. It was indisputably a brutal contest, and even those fans who loved the sight of gore in a prize ring had their desires more than satisfied. And so when public sentiment condemned London prize ring fighting no one made a defense in its behalf. And bare knuckle fighting was banned.

"That suits me perfectly," declared John L. "Before my fight with Kilrain I stated it would be my last bare knuckle contest. Hereafter all my fights will be under Marquis of Queensbery rules."

And then the big question arose:

"Who shall be the heavyweight champion of the world under Marquis of Queensburry rules?"

John L. Sullivan at once answered: "I am the champion under London prize ring rules, and I guess I'm just as much entitled as anybody else to the title under Marquis of Queensberry rules. I helped to introduce glove fighting in this country, and was the first real champion to use gloves in his big contests.

• • •

A large majority of the public agreed with John L., but when Peter Jackson, the great negro warrior, set up a claim, there were some folks who felt that he had as much right to the Queensberry championship as had the mighty Bostonian. This element pointed out that Jackson was the real Marquis of Queensberry type of fighter; a clever, brainy boxer, and one given more to speed and to science than to brutal strength. But John L. scoffed at Jackson's claims.

At once the negro began to hurl challenges at the mighty white man. He pointed to his record as evidence that he, above all other men active in the ring at that time, had a right to fight with John L. Sullivan. And Jackson's work certainly was impressive.

The negro, who was a trifle more than six feet tall, and weighed in the neighborhood of 195 pounds, had begun his career in Australia in 1883. Five years later he arrived in San Francisco, and his boxing ability soon made him a sensation. He took on foes as fast as they cared to face him, and one after another they went down and out before his merciless attack: After having whipped all the prominent boxers in the West, Jackson swung through the East, and his success continued.

• • •

And then Jackson went to England. There he met and defeated eight of the best fighters, in that country. In 1890 he returned to the United States and continued along his winning way. With each new triumph he hurled new challenges at John L. Sullivan. But the big champion settled the question by announcing:

"I draw the color line. I will not fight a negro."

• • •

Every pressure was brought to bear to get John L. into the ring with Jackson, but the white man absolutely refused. Some persons who were not friendly in their feelings toward Sullivan claimed that John L. L., was afraid to meet Jackson; that he feared the wonderful skill of the negro and his superior speed in a finish bout. But despite all these slurs on his ability, John L. was steadfast in his refusal to take on Jackson.

"I think I have earned a rest. I have fought practically every man that cared to face me almost from the day that I whipped Paddy Ryan: During my career so far I have licked more than 250 fighters, and I guess there is glory enough in that for me. I want to settle down for a while and take things easy. There is no one left for me to fight except Jackson, and I won't fight a negro. So I guess I'll loaf and enjoy myself."

But he was not to loaf for long. Shortly after my draw with Jackson he took me on.


# Business and Official Notices

## Peking Union Medical College

### Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

**Curriculum:** The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

**Medium of Instruction:** All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

**Entrance Requirements:** Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

**Advanced Standing:** Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

**Examinations:** Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

**Calendar:** The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

**The Dean of the Premedical Schoo,**
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2517.

DESTITUTE FOREIGNERS

All persons without definite work in view, or without regular means of support, are warned that there is no scope for labour by Foreigners in Shanghai, and no employment of other kinds obtainable. Destitutes obtain temporary food and shelter by stonebreaking in the Casual Ward.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17835

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them entailing under normal circumstances night duty for from three to four hours at a time on not more than three days per week.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17838

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2519.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(Amendment of Permit Condition No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condition 2 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 has been amended to read as follows:—

"2. Commencing on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are therefore required to report to the Police twice weekly on Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of once weekly as at present and this Condition must be strictly observed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17839

## FOR SALE

The YIH CHEN FLOUR MILL (鎮江貽成新粉廠) of Chinkiang. This plant is located in a suitable spot in Kingsanho (金山河), Chinkiang, with a complete equipment of American machinery, including eleven steel grinders. Its product, the Kingsan Brand Flour, is well-known to the public. The sale was recently decided upon by the shareholders of the concern, who are no longer desirous of continuing the business.

Those who are interested may call at the Shanghai office of the mill, Yee Teh Lee, Chekiang Road, 浙江路貽德里) where the necessary information can be obtained and arrangements can be made for the parties to inspect the premises in Chinkiang.

17923

## Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department of the Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for TELEGRAPH use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st of August, 1918.

Conditions governing tenders, Specifications, Requisition Sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten ($10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, 10th May, 1918.

17928

## ANTIMONY REGULUS

**(99% Pure)**

White oxide of Zinc and Antimony, Suitable for Paints.

Always in Stock.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT SMELTING WORKS, Wuchang.

Tel. address: "Hupehmine."

## FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.

PROF. I. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2762.

# Business and Official Notices

## Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1918.

TODAY:

Third Day,
CHAMPIONS DAY,
15th May.

Eleven Races in All.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES IS THE 9TH RACE.

The Races will commence at 11.30 a.m. prompt. The first bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m.

The public can obtain Tickets of Admission at the Gates:—

For Gentlemen ....Price $3 each
For Ladies .....Price $2 each

Tiffins and Teas for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tiffin Tickets .. $2 each
Tea Tickets .... 50 cents each

Tickets will be obtainable at the Grand Stand.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17939

## The DAUGHTER OF Mme. ANGOT

(LA FILLE DE Madame ANGOT)

in aid of

## ALLIED WAR FUNDS

under the Auspices of the

## FRENCH A. D. C.

Operette by Lecocq

1st. Performance Gala Night.
*Thursday, 23rd May at 9 p.m.*
**Stalls and Dress Circle $5.00**
Pitt and Gallery usual prices

2nd. Performance
*Saturday, 25th May, at 9 p.m.*
usual prices.

3rd. Performance
*Tuesday, 28th May, at 9 p.m.*
usual prices.

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE & CO., on Monday, 20th May at 8 a.m.

17995

## Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1911 (Obligations à 6%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 20 au 31 Mai inclus.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

## French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911 (6% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 20th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

17859

## In The Local Prize Court At Shanghai

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "HAI CHEW" of the Republican Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "BOHEMIA." Whereas a judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report toegther with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator with a view to proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the Procurator has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as a lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 subsection (1) and (2) that public notice by advertisement be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to-date (not later than the FOURTEENTH day of the SIXTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default.

Dated this FIFTEENTH day of the FIFTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic.

By Order,
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

17972

## Spring Regatta

JUNE 2.

Houseboat Owners desiring Mooring Berths at Henli during th Regatta should make early application to the undersigned.

Allotments will be made in the order the applications are received.

E. A. ERICSON,
Hon. Secretary,
Shanghai Rowing Club.

17994

## Are you earning less than :: $6,000.00 yearly ? ::

If you are,—you're on the wrong job. You're in a rut. Why waste a life time working for animal wages,—when it's so easy to get into a Man's Job and earn a Man's salary?

### Be an Engineer !

Get into a new—clean—fascinating—high salaried—dignified profession that assures you a place on Easy Street. Engineers are needed everywhere. Field can't be crowded for years to come. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.

American School of Correspondence
Dept. 25, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

## Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1918

### NOTICE

Only Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17852

Only the soul that lifts itself out of the rut can soar.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

## BILL SMITH—

says:

*Get the confidence of the public and you will have no difficulty in getting their patronage.*

Elephant Head Full Rich Port is Full-bodied and Rich

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Green wire cloth and lawn mowers for the season.

17997

## SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism (studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2279.

17846

## TENDERS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

TSING HUA COLLEGE, PEKING.

TENDERS will be received by Tsing Hua College for the (1) Heating and Ventilation (2) Plumbing and (3) Electrical Installations of the Auditorium and Science Building at Tsing Hua Yuan, Peking.

Plans and specifications may be had on the payment of an application fee of $20 silver, Peking currency, to the Architect's Office, Tsing Hua College, Peking. Ten dollars will be refunded when the drawings and specifications are returned to the College.

Tenders will be opened on July 10 at 3 o'clock p.m. at TSING HUA YUAN.

17936

## NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the sole agent in China of The Great Eastern Trade Company (遠泰洋行) of San Francisco and New York, U.S.A. is James Y. Choye, Esq., c/o United States Postal Agency, Shanghai. No other person, persons, or firm in Shanghai or any other port in China is authorised to act for said Great Eastern Trade Company, and any transaction whatsoever not signed by said James Y. Choye nor formally entered in writing with said James Y. Choye, purporting to be made with said Great Eastern Trade Company through any selfstyled agent or agency, is herey repudiated and declared of no force and effect.

DR. HUA-CHUEN MEI,
127 Szechuen Road
Counsel for James Y. Choye.
Date, 25th April, 1918.
Shanghai, China.

17716

**Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13**

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1290 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of
**Metals, Hardware and Sundries.**
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

General Office Phone Central 1860 — Chinese Dept. Phone Central 1625

## KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS -:- EXPORTERS
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER

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HOME OFFICE
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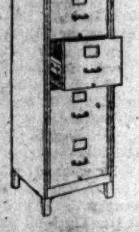
210 California St.
SAN FRANCISCO

JAPAN BRANCH
KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.
75 Main St.
YOKOHAMA



## FILING CABINETS

In Steel and Polished Oak

## AND SUPPLIES

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai Tel. 4778

*Motor-Cyclists—*
*Know Your Speed*

A STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—
American Ice Cream Soda, Pineappleade, Lemonade, Orangeade, Raspberryade, Gingerale, Sarsaparilla, Cream Lemon, Lime Juice and Soda.
PRICE.....$0.75 per dozen and $0.50 per dozen for Soda water

to which should be added $0.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilised by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

Order books, etc. on application

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.
Phone Central 3255. 128a Szechuen Road.

17882

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

*Have They any Wrinkles ?*

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on **Henry The Tailor.**
J14 Seward Road

I acquired the art of Cutting from an American Tailor. A trial is solicited.

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th, 14th and 15th May, on account of the Spring Race Meeting.

17926

## Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10**

# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

1425 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISHMAN, 29, married, possessing energy, ability, and excellent credentials, desires permanent position in a temperate climate, such as Shanghai. 5½ years banking, 7½ years Straits commercial experience, now in charge of responsible position there. INVALIDED OFFICER, and INELIGIBLE, but fit and healthy. Good salary necessary, and progressive prospects to a man who "makes good." Particulars to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

AMERICAN accountant (university graduate) employed during forenoon, wants additional work (accounting or otherwise) in afternoon. Local and American references. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

17963 M.15.

TOOLMAKER, experienced in accurate tool and experimental work. Good knowledge of several apparatuses as: moving pictures, phonographs, typewriters, etc. Wishes position. Reply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

17967 M.15.

COMPETENT nurse with previous experience, seeks position, here or in outport. Reply stating salary, etc. to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

17955 M.15.

WANTED: Stenography and typewriting to do at home by thoroughly competent stenographer. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

17943 M.17.

AN experienced Compradore, who has good knowledge of import and export, seeks position immediately. Reliable security can be furnished if necessary. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

17921 M.16.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. Apply stating salary expected, to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

17989 M.19.

## HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE WANTED: For immediate occupancy house, in French Concession, with garden. Price must be reasonable. Real estate agents need not apply. Reply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

17969 M.19.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, in French town, a completely furnished 5-room house, modern plumbing, tennis court and screened. From June 1st to October 1st. Rent Tls. 115 per month. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

17985 M.16.

TO LET: Ferry Road. Elegant 9 roomed residence, Rent only Taels 90; also have several others prices ranging to Taels 140. Get my list of houses to let. J. H. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17946

TO LET: From June 1st, 3 roomed flat, on the Bund, furnished. Tls. 160.00 rent per month. Apply to The China Realty Company, Ltd. 27 Nanking Road.

17912

HOUSE to let, No. 475 Avenue Joffre, detached house, large living room, dining room, four bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, garden, tennis, garage, etc., from June 1st. Raven Trust Company, Ltd. Telephone 60.

17891

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17799

## EDUCATIONAL

GENTLEMAN, Cultured, desires to exchange languages, music and drawing lessons with a well educated Russian young lady. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

17998 M.17.

RUSSIAN LESSONS wanted in exchange for English, by lady or gentleman. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

17971 M.16.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR, New York College graduate, gives lessons. Speaks Russian, French, German. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

17939 M.16.

## GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET: Small godown on ground floor. Central District, close to the Nanking Road. Rent moderate. Apply to Ben Building, 25 Avenue Edward VII, Phone Central 1930.

18001

LARGE GODOWN to let, ground floor No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17907 M.16.

## LOST

LOST: Probably on Golf Course, small amethyst heart on Platinum chain. Suitable reward. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

17990 M.16.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Quinine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.oz tins. (The Export of this is now "Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

17987

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo. Ribbed and maized wire glass 84"×36" ¼" thick. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

17987

FOR SALE: Nine roomed detached residence, with servants' quarters, garage, stable, small vegetable garden and tennis lawn, in exclusive quarter of Avenue Joffre, furnished or unfurnished. Real bargain, owner leaving town. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

17970 M.19.

FOR SALE: New Ukelele, case and instruction book. Price $18.00. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

17986 M.16.